

INTERVENTION OR PEACE IN MEXICO HOUSE DEMANDS

Representative Murray of Oklahoma Introduces Resolution Calling for Action on Part of the U. S. Government

ENVOY LEAVES CUBA

Senate Discusses Fall Resolution for Protection of American Citizens in Foreign Countries as Present Need in Mexico

WASHINGTON—Intervention by this government in Mexico within 30 days, if order is not restored and Americans protected was proposed in the House today by Representative Murray of Oklahoma. He introduced a resolution criticizing the Huerta government.

The resolution proposed that President Wilson shall issue a proclamation to the several factions in Mexico, demanding that they restore order and respect American persons and property and, if the proclamation is disregarded, that he shall intervene.

"The President is authorized," the bill recites, "if the proclamation fails to restore order within 30 days, to intervene, establish peace and take possession of all public property of Mexico and hold the same until all damages of any American or citizen of any other foreign nation shall be fully compensated."

"The President is authorized to use land and naval forces of the United States, for the accomplishment of all such purposes."

Mr. Murray gave notice that he would speak in the House in support of this resolution at the first opportunity. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Plea for adoption by the Senate of a resolution which would for all time mark a policy to be followed toward Mexico brought the situation to the floor of the Senate today.

Senator Fall of New Mexico started the discussion, which hinged upon the right of the United States as a nation to protect its citizens in foreign nations. Mr. Fall demanded consideration of his resolution, introduced Saturday, which recited as a Senate policy the Democratic national platform's pledge as follows:

That the constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to, and should be given the full protection of the American government, both for himself and for his property."

"My sole purpose in this resolution," asserted Fall, "has been to prevent war with Mexico. Our policy thus far has failed to secure protection for our citizens there. It will continue to fail so long as we hesitate to declare ourselves. A strong stand taken two years ago, would have prevented war in Mexico."

Senator Jones of Washington, a Republican, objected to passage of the measure before its consideration by the foreign relations committee.

Senator Lodge cautioned the Senate against dismissing the resolution lightly, and urged that it be referred to the committee for careful consideration.

"Protection of our citizens does not mean war," he said. "There are steps which precede military force, and these methods must be exhausted before that final step can be taken. But it is our duty to protect our citizens, and to put every engine of our diplomatic machinery into operation to rescue every American citizen who may be in danger."

"If diplomatic methods fail the only resource is an armed force. Perhaps we are not in that situation today with respect to Mexico. I trust not. But this resolution is clear as to its intent and to defer it or lay it aside because of its language would be a mistake."

"To say to the country and to Mexico that we won't pass it is a serious thing to do. Failure to pass it would be equivalent to saying we are not prepared to protect our citizens in Mexico. This is not a matter to be brushed aside as inexpedient to act upon. It is a serious thing for the Senate to refuse to take action on the principles in this resolution. If we are unwilling or afraid to act on it it cannot be lightly dismissed. Negative action would be more serious than none. So I hope the matter will go to the committee on foreign relations to receive proper consideration."

The President maintains an impartial view on the Mexican problem. He has carefully examined the confidential reports, copies of which were rushed to him after they were received by the state department, and has some very searching questions ready for the American ambassador. He plans to go to the very root of the situation.

Ambassador Wilson was at Havana Monday, and one indication of the desire to hurry him to Washington was seen in a request by Secretary Bryan to expedite the ambassador's passage through quarantine at Havana and Key West.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Gen. Felix Diaz will not come to Los Angeles en route to Tokyo, as announced. General Treviño made this announcement Monday. He refused to discuss rumors that collapse of President Huerta's government is imminent.

STATE FORESTER GOES TO TALK AT SUNAPEE

Annual Conference Being Held Under Auspices of Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests Attracts Workers for Discussion of Their Problems

Frank W. Rane, state forester of Massachusetts, leaves today for Sunapee, N. H., to attend the annual forestry conference being held there today and tomorrow under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, with the cooperation of the state forestry commission.

Mr. Rane on Wednesday will take part in a discussion on "Acquisition and Management of State Forest Lands." Others attending from Boston are Harrison A. Reynolds of the Massachusetts Forestry Association and Albert F. Burgess of the United States agricultural department.

Seven forestry and timberland organizations will be represented at the conference, and there will be discussed many questions of great importance to New England and all concerned in the forest conservation movement, of which the American Forestry Association is the head.

It is indicated that some 300 foresters, timberland owners and lumbermen will be present. An investigation of forest conditions on the Sunapee and Blue Mountains is arranged besides the program of addresses.

Among the speakers are Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the United States geological survey; William L. Hall of the United States forest service; Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the national conservation congress; Prof. H. H. Chapman of the Yale forest school; Dr. J. T. Rothrock and S. B. Elliott of the Pennsylvania forest reservation commission; Dr. Henry S. Drinker, president of the American Forestry Association.

In the party now at Sunapee are Dr. Henry S. Drinker, C. F. Quincy, C. W. Lyman, Capt. J. B. White, Charles Lathrop Pack, E. A. Sterling, Otto Luebker, John L. Weaver, H. H. Chapman, W. R. Brown and Robert P. Bass, directors of the American Forestry Association, and P. S. Ridsdale, the secretary; Mrs. C. F. Quincy, Robert W. Higbie of New York and Mrs. Higbie, Dr. E. H. Hall, Ottomar H. Van Norden and Philip T. Dodge of New York; W. H. Bundy and B. W. Porter of Boston; Dr. J. T. Rothrock and S. B. Elliott of Pennsylvania, and Norman C. McLoud of Cleveland, O.

Utah Man Ridicules Democratic Measure and Quotes Experts to Uphold Claim It Is Neither Consistent Nor Workable

SENATOR SMOOT CONTINUES HIS TARIFF ATTACK

WASHINGTON—Continuing his 36,000 word attack on the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill today, from the point where his three hours of speaking left him yesterday afternoon, Senator Smoot of Utah found cause for criticism in every schedule. His description of the new sugar schedule Monday was outdone today by the terms of scorn in which he dealt with the free list, the cotton schedule and the administrative features of the measure.

Senator Smoot quoted frequently from political economists and from statements by leading Democrats in Congress to uphold his claim that the bill was neither consistent nor workable, and that it violated the pledges made to the people by party leaders.

Senators Weeks of Massachusetts and Townsend of Michigan are listed to speak next for the minority. Chairman Simmons of the finance committee announced that only two or three Democrats now intend to discuss the bill. Minority Leader Gallinger told the Senate that the Republicans would undertake to keep up a practically continuous discussion.

How little weight attached to the declaration of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon on the floor yesterday, that he was "not bound to support the tariff bill," but as a senator "from a western state that has been discriminated against" he wanted more light on the matter, was disclosed today when the declaration was found to have been omitted from the congressional record.

Democratic leaders had reasoned with the Oregon member so effectively that he regretted his words. Accordingly he had them withdrawn.

Secretary Bryan Stops in Chicago

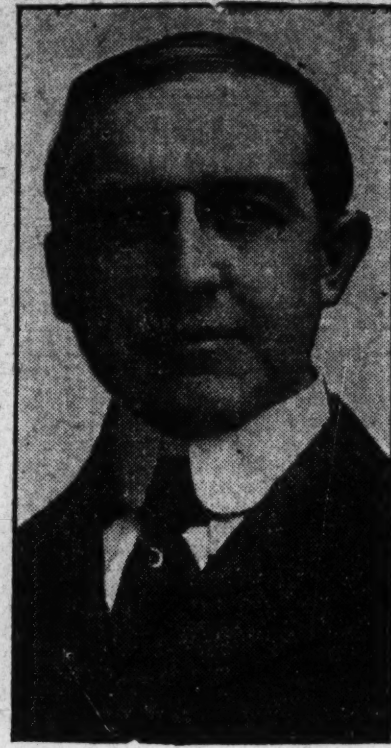
CHICAGO—Secretary of State Bryan arrived in Chicago early today. The secretary was greeted by an escort of newspaper men who carried his two big valises to the Twelfth street station, from which he will continue his trip to Owelwa, Iowa, where he is to lecture tonight.

Mr. Bryan appeared at Gary, Ind., Monday night at the Chautauqua course before an audience of 2000. He delivered his lecture on "Making of a Man." The receipts were about \$740. Mr. Bryan had a guarantee of \$250. He made no political references whatsoever.

Articles of interest to the leather trade are published each Tuesday. Do you not think of a friend engaged in some branch of the leather business who would be pleased to receive your copy of today's paper when you have finished reading it? It is a good plan to mark this article and write "Marked Copy" on the wrapper.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....3c
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HEAD OF TOUR AND SCHOOL BOYS WHO WENT



COL. HENRY L. KINCAIDE



EDWARD FREEDMAN



WILLIAM A. BOLTZ

NEW HAVEN BOARD MEETS TO NAME NEW PRESIDENT

Short Session of Directors Selected to Choose Successor to Mr. Mellen Without Result

NEW YORK—The committee appointed by the directors to select a successor to Charles S. Mellen as president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad met here today. Theodore N. Vail presided as chairman. It was not expected that the committee would do more than canvass the situation at the morning session. President Mellen was in his office, but did not attend the meeting.

The committee adjourned without selecting a successor to President Mellen. Chairman Vail said: "Nothing was accomplished at the morning session. We merely used the time in talk. More sessions will be held so often as we have time."

CATCHER KLING HERE; PLAYS AGAINST HIS FORMER TEAM

Cincinnati's Lineup for Today's Double-Header Also Shows Two Players Who Used to Be With Giants—Hess and Johnson Selected to Pitch

John Kling, former manager of the Boston National league baseball team, was behind the bat for Cincinnati this afternoon in the opening game of a double-header between Manager Tinker's tailenders and Manager Stallings' climbing players.

In the absence of Manager Stallings the local team is being managed by Captain Sweeney. Thus two former teammates were pitted against each other.

For Boston the veteran pitcher Hess was chosen to work, with Rariden catching him, while for Cincinnati's boxwork Manager Tinker chose Johnson.

In the first inning neither team scored. Brennan umpired behind the bat with Eason on the bases.

Manager Tinker and his team have two more days scheduled here. This is the second visit the Cincinnati team has made here this year, but a number of changes have been made in the personnel of the team since the first trip.

Devore, the little outfielder formerly with the Giants, is now playing center for Manager Tinker. Groh, another ex-Giant, is on second base. Manager Tinker has not been playing of late and his place at short is being filled by Berghammer. Former Manager Kling of the Boston Nationals is now doing the bulk of the catching.

The Cincinnati team is now last in the league race, but is putting up fast baseball and bids fair to improve its standing.

Acting-Manager Sweeney is anxious to climb in the standing during the absence of Manager Stallings in Buffalo.

FORE RIVER'S FUTURE OUTLINED

Francis T. Bowles, president of Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, made the principal address at the dinner in the American house Monday night which was attended by about 60 officers, foremen and department heads of the corporation. Several others present spoke. Mr. Bowles' remarks comprised an outline of the policy of the concern under the new administration since the taking over of the plant by Charles M. Schwab.

DAMAGED STEAMER SURVEYED

At East Boston this afternoon a survey of the Eastern Steamship Corporation's steamer City of Bangor, damaged by fire recently at Foster's wharf, is being held this afternoon. Insurance companies are investigating to consider the advisability of reconstructing the vessel.

BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND TO PROFIT IMMEASURABLY BY TRADE TRIP, SAY TOURISTS

Chamber of Commerce Members Back From South America Say Promised Commercial Intercourse Will Be Question of Individual Effort From Now On

Immediate commercial conquest of South America no doubt is desirable but could hardly have been expected by the 30-odd New England business and professional men who now return to their home cities filled with wonderment of what came to their notice during the three months' tour of the continent south of the Panama canal zone. But if the net result of this trade journey is still a matter of the future all evidence is to the effect that Boston and other New England cities concerned in the enterprise fostered by the Chamber of Commerce are bound to profit immeasurably.

It will require a close study of the map of South America and adjacent waters to grasp even in a small degree the magnitude of the tour which covered 14,000 miles. That every one of the returned travelers brings with him as a valued souvenir recollections of the lavish entertainment that met them everywhere also goes to prove that the hospitality for which Latin Americans are famed had its fullest expression during the trip.

Emphasis should be given to the fact that this is the first time in American commercial history that a city has been able to muster so formidable a company of business men as those who gave of their time and money in order that the export interests of the community in which they reside may get the benefit of the great trade of South America. That other cities are getting ready to emulate the example of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is a further indication that there is a general waking up throughout the United States to the advantages of being early on the ground when once the Panama canal is a reality and the two oceans connected.

How soon, then, are we to begin to reap where New England has sown the seed for increased commercial intercourse with the southern republics? A

(Continued on page five, column one)

as soon as the full import of the tour is realized.

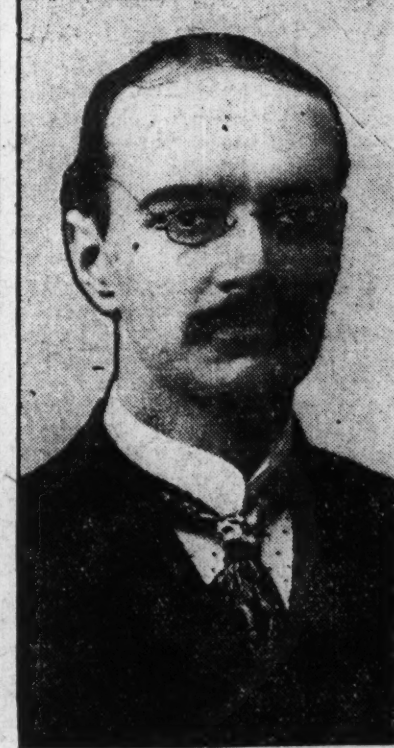
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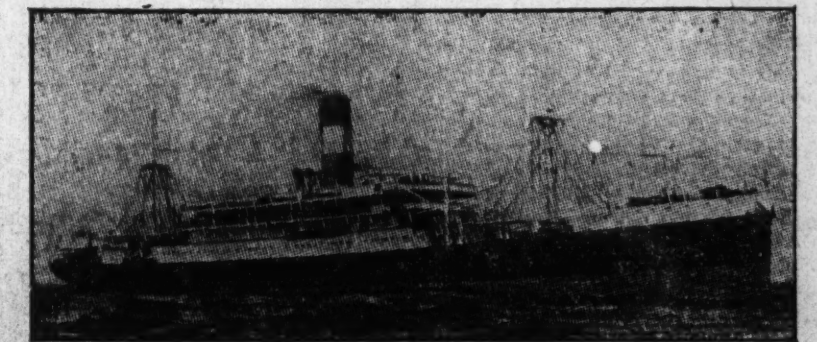
(Continued on page five, column one)

Representative of Shoe and Leather Trade Back With Commerce Envoys



THOMAS F. ANDERSON
Secretary New England Shoe and Leather Association

LINER ON WHICH ENVOYS RETURNED



S. S. Vasari

AMERICAN BANKS IN LATIN AMERICA FIRST BOOM STEP

Colonel Kincaide Says Establishment of 12 or 15 Institutions in Large Business Centers Now Most Important Move

RECEPTION IS PLANNED

Chamber of Commerce to Honor Returning Trade Envoys as Soon as They Can Be Assembled—All Not Yet Back

Establishment of from 12 to 15 American banks in the large business centers of South America is the most important step that should be taken at once in order to advance actual business between the two continents in the opinion of Col. Henry L. Kincaide, president of the advance guard of the South American tour party of the Boston Chamber of Commerce which arrived in Boston this morning after a 14,000 mile journey. These banks do not need to be large, according to Colonel Kincaide, but one should be found in every important city in order that the American merchant might transact his business confidentially without having to go through foreign banks.

The visit of Elihu Root when secretary of state, the trip taken by William J. Bryan, the present secretary of state and the trail of personal friendship just left by the chamber party—and that stands to the Latin-American as representative of the true feeling of the entire American nation—have all acted to create a most favorable basis for increasing trade relations with South America in the estimation of Colonel Kincaide.

Returning members of the tour are to be given a reception by their associates of the chamber as soon as arrangements can be made to get them together. Various trains throughout the next 24 hours are expected to bring groups and individual members from New York to this city.

James A. McKibben, secretary of the chamber, met Col. Henry L. Kincaide, president of the tour, as he stepped off the train with a hearty handshake and the next instant Mrs. Kincaide welcomed her husband home again.

During the tour the commerce envoys visited 10 countries, spent about \$30,000 and delivered in the neighborhood of 50 speeches. They were absent from Boston 88 days. About \$100,000 was spent for their entertainment and the number of special trains and steamships furnished was nine.

Among others who came on to this city from New York early today were Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association; A. G. Barber, Owen S. Chandler, H. J. Potter, F. B. Knowlton of Belfast, Me., and E. G. Sullivan, secretary of the Salem Board of Trade.

Others who arrived on the Vasari were: Prof. G. H. Blakeslee, William L. Bradley, Edward H. Brown, Henry Butterfield, O. W. Clifford, Frederick F. Cutler, Jonathan L. Dexter, Prof. J. D. M. Ford, Juan A. De Gomar, D. R. Grier, Stanley B. Potter, Alexander L. Smith, Edward T. Smith, Louis W. Stevens, Oscar H. Stevens, W. Tyre Stevens, H. H. Stinson, J. Clifford Woodhull, Albert L. Squier, Henry H. Olcott, Donald B. Logan, Frank W. Burdett, Frank H. Bowers and James Akeroyd.

H. L. Dillingham, assistant secretary of the chamber and manager of the tour, stayed in New York today and is expected to arrive here Wednesday morning. Many of the tour members stayed in their staterooms on board the Vasari instead of coming on to this city by train last night.

Confidence in President

"The people of South America have expressed a kindly feeling for the present administration and place their confidence in President Wilson that he will act with all justness in his relations with Latin America," said Colonel Kincaide. "Boston will benefit from this trip if the merchants here take advantage of the fund of information gained by the members and which they will place at the disposal of any who care to make use of it."

"American exporters must take cognizance of the desires of the South American if they want to do business with them, for the latter is a high class customer and sensitive to the smallest details. Poor packing, not shipping orders on time, substitution of goods, careless attention to details, insufficient postage, signatures written by the stenographer instead of the head of the house, neglect of many other business niceties that appeal to the Latin American, are faults that must be corrected by the American merchant if he is to establish a large trade with the South American countries."

"The party saw many examples of poor American packing which could easily be remedied if the shipper really knew what a difference there was between crating goods for the west coast of South America by water and rail."

"Whoever wants to do business there must make special effort properly to crate merchandise and thereby please

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Glasgow Harbor to Be Improved Leeds Greet Suffragists

FIVE MILES OF NEW QUAYAGE IN GLASGOW HARBOR IS PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)
GLASGOW, Scotland—The Clyde navigation trustees have unanimously approved of the harbor committee's recommendation that powers be obtained from Parliament for the construction of new works at Shieldhall, Shiels and Braehead.

On the north side of the Clyde, the trustees' powers have been almost exhausted by the recent completion of the Rothesay dock, Merkland quay, and Yorkhill basin and quay.

On the south side the trustees have gradually acquired river frontage between Shieldhall sewage works and Renfrew, which they now propose to utilize for the construction of five new basins, three of them long enough to accommodate four Atlantic liners. This will add five miles of new quays to the present 11 miles, and there will also be an ample equipment of railway lines.

The novel feature of the new docks will be their slanting position, which will reduce canting to a minimum and limit the interruption of the port traffic when large vessels are entering or leaving the new docks. The plan includes a wide diversion of the Renfrew road.

The part for which powers will be

immediately sought will supply the needs of expanding trade during the next 15 years and will give two miles of new quayage at a cost of a million and a half sterling. By beginning the construction next the river and gradually working in they would have a small dock in a very short time, and before they had spent much money they would be earning some return for the capital they had expended.

The cost of the whole scheme cannot yet be estimated. This will form as complete a scheme of modern docks as would be found anywhere in the world. The convenor of the finance committee reported that the revenue for the year amounted to £264,799, an increase of £24,244 over the previous year. In the last 25 years the revenue has doubled itself, and it has increased fivefold in the last 50 years. For 1912 there was a surplus revenue of £70,000, and a larger one is expected this year.

A noteworthy point in the scheme is that the whole of the operations contemplated by the trustees, both in the immediate and further future, will be conducted within the boundaries of Greater Glasgow.

ANTI-VIVISECTION BILL IS AMENDED

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—A standing committee of the House of Commons with Mr. Wason in the chair, had Sir F. Banbury's bill prohibiting experiments on dogs under consideration recently. The main clause of the bill enacts that "from and after the passing of this act it shall be unlawful to perform any experiment of a nature causing or likely to cause pain or disease to any dog for any purpose whatsoever, either with or without anaesthetics, and no person or place shall be licensed for the purpose of performing any such experiment."

An amendment limiting prohibition to inoculation experiments was moved by Dr. Chappell who claimed that experiments on dogs had led to valuable results. The bill, he said, was due to misplaced sentiment and to ignorance of what occurred at vivisection experiments.

Sir F. Banbury said that he could not accept the amendment since he could not agree that it had been established that experiments on dogs were necessary. The amendment was finally carried by 12 votes to nine.

VERDI'S SYMPHONY TO "AIDA" FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)
VIENNA, Austria—The Neue Freie Presse announced recently that while putting in order some papers left by Verdi, the symphony to his opera "Aida," which has never been performed, was discovered in Milan.

At the first rehearsals of this opera, Verdi himself was not satisfied with the symphony and tore it off from the manuscript. Verdi's niece has given the manuscript to the conductor Toscanini who has undertaken to decide whether it shall be publicly performed or not. Although Verdi himself evidently did not think sufficiently highly of it to have it performed, it is perhaps not a sign that it is not good. Heine said of his wonderful "Buch der Lieder": "It is a ship which will float easily into the waters of oblivion."

PUFFS OF BLUE SMOKE INSTEAD OF BROWN SAILS

Fishers of Norway Are Rapidly Equipping Their Boats With Simply Worked Oil Engines

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The rapid adoption of the internal combustion engine by the fishermen of Norway is commented on by a Times correspondent.

He says: "Trawlers and deep-sea fishing boats run by internal combustion engines are a noticeable feature of the fishing industry in Norway, where 7000 boats are waiting to be fitted with oil engines, in addition to some 6000 already equipped. The familiar brown sails in the outer fjords and along the seacoast are things of the past. Little puffs of blue smoke have taken their place, and an odor somewhat akin to that produced by motor omnibuses pervades the once clear atmosphere of busy harbors like Bergen."

The Norwegian government is liberal in its loans to men setting up in the fishing business. The interest to be paid is only 4 per cent, and as none is demanded for the first year a would-be trawler owner is given some opportunity of making a substantial start. In the same letter the correspondent describes the fishing boats as built at a surprisingly low cost, and "mostly equipped with 6 or 10 horsepower engines, with a single cylinder, the ignition being produced by compression so that they are extremely simple in construction. A cheap crude oil costing about 6½d. per gallon is used as fuel, and a feature of most of the boats is the oil barrel or cask fitted on the forward part of the deck. Many of the engines are American, but although those being built in Norway cost nearly double the price, they are being bought up as fast as the few Norwegian factories can turn them out."

BILL TO AUTHORIZE SYDNEY'S SUBWAY

(Special to the Monitor)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Another stage has been reached in the construction of Sydney's underground railway, which will run under the busiest portions of the city. The minister for works has announced that a bill will be introduced immediately the New South Wales Parliament meets, authorizing the construction of the necessary tunnels for the city underground railway.

The minister, the Hon. A. Griffith, states that the government has decided to procure authority to carry out the work without reference to the public works committee, so as to obviate the long delay that would be occasioned by the taking of evidence.

The scheme is based upon David Hay's original report upon Sydney's traffic problems, as amended by the officers of the public works department working in conjunction with the railway department.

FRANCE TO RAISE PAY OF OFFICERS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—A military problem which the passing of the three years service bill will render still more acute is the steady decrease in the number of entries at military colleges. Already the army is short of 1200 officers and the shortage will be considerably increased by the formation of new battalions. To overcome the difficulty a bill has been introduced into the Chamber by M. Etienne, the minister of war and M. Dumont, minister of finance, increasing the pay of officers both in the army and the navy.

The expenditure involved if the bill becomes law amounts to £63,100,000 divided up as follows: Army, 50,600,000; navy, 9,050,000; colonies, 3,450,000. It is hoped by these means not only to encourage young men to enter the services as a profession, but to prevent officers from leaving the army to fill better paid posts.

BRITISH-AUSTRALIAN TRADE POSSIBILITIES BEING KNOWN

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Sir Edgar Vincent, chairman of the dominions trade commission, as he was leaving Adelaide at the conclusion of the commission's work of taking evidence, said he had been delighted with his visit to the city, and he admired the large parks and gardens and the general plan of the city.

He had been greatly impressed with the magnificent parade of the military forces that afternoon. He had also a word of praise for the railways of the state, and was especially pleased with their smooth running.

Speaking on the work of the commission, Sir Edgar said conditions appeared extremely satisfactory for an increase of trade with Great Britain, and there were indications that English manufacturers

and merchants were becoming every year more alive to the possibilities of commerce with Australia. If communication were made more rapid, perhaps more people would come to the commonwealth; that would mean larger ships, probably, and deeper harbors.

It may not be out of place to state here that, whereas in some ports of the commonwealth vessels cannot load down below 20 feet 6 inches, at the outer harbor of Adelaide at low tide there is 33 feet of water, and a safe refuge at all times. Another and important point with regard to the outer harbor is the advantage it affords in the way of making any necessary alterations to accommodate vessels drawing a greater depth. These facilities would be forthcoming, either by extending the wharfage into deeper water or by dredging alongside the present wharf.

PARIS WELCOMES ANDREW CARNEGIE

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The visit of Andrew Carnegie to Paris was made the occasion for the sincere expression of admiration by those who wished to recognize what he has done to advance the peace movement. The "Foundation Andrew Carnegie" or as it is often called here the "Hero Fund," held a special meeting in one of the large halls at the ministry of the interior. Emile Loubet, former President of the republic, presided at the meeting, and gave to Mr. Carnegie a very warm reception.

After this meeting he was presented to M. Klotz, the minister of the interior, and then left in company with M. Loubet and M. T. Herriek, the American ambassador, for the Elysee, where he was very cordially received by the President of the republic, M. Poincare.

In the evening a banquet was given in his honor by the Franco-American committee at which Gabriel Hanotaux, the eminent statesman and member of the French Academy, made a remarkable speech, in which he paid a very high tribute to the role which Mr. Carnegie had played in the cause of peace.

BERLIN TO MOVE HER GOLF LINKS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—The Berlin Golf Club in the west end of the city is to be closed and transferred to Wannsee, about 15 miles away in the direction of Potsdam. The club will be opened in about two years' time and will have week-end accommodation for a large number of members.

As the game has been introduced into Germany by Englishmen and Americans it happens that the management of the West End Golf Club has, up to the present, been chiefly in British hands. As the German members are, however, naturally in the majority, they are not very willing to provide the funds for the new links unless they have a controlling voice in the management.

Some 200,000 marks are required, of which the committee has subscribed 60,000. The rest will be subscribed by the German members as soon as the business arrangements are settled, which will, no doubt, be shortly. The links will be a great improvement on the old ones.

CHANGE WANTED IN CONTRABAND

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The annual meeting of the Scandinavian Union of Shipowners was held at Finse hotel, Christiania, when a resolution was carried to the effect that the meeting considers the right of capturing at sea the property of subjects of belligerent countries as a relic of barbarism and as being contrary to civilization and to the development of naval communication.

The meeting further considered that only such objects as are to be used solely for warlike purposes, such as weapons and ammunition, should be considered as contraband of war. The executive committee has been entrusted with the task of pointing out to the governments of the Scandinavian countries the necessity of adopting these reforms with as little delay as possible.

CONGRESS IS TOLD THAT REAL GOAL IS HIGHER MANHOOD

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At a sitting of the international congress for the suppression of the white slave traffic at Caxton hall, the economic side of the question was touched by Bishop Ryle, dean of Westminster, who said that the evil to be dealt with was that of avarice. The reason why the traffic had spread to such an extent was that there was money in it. In dealing with it, therefore, it was necessary to be imbued with a dispassionate spirit, for in that way would this menace to law and liberty best be dealt with.

Mrs. Henry Fawcett said that it was only within a few decades that any serious endeavor had been made to put an end to the white slave traffic. This was humiliating, but the awakening on the subject had been simultaneous with the setting forth of the claim to a larger share in the responsibility of national affairs made by womanhood. The work they had to do was to eradicate the false and low ideal of manhood and substitute in its place a grand, Christian and civilized conception.

Arthur Lee, M.P., urged the necessity of some common international standard for the suppression of the evil, since it was useless merely to drive them out of one country into another, unless in every country the same measure of punishment were meted out to them.

KAISER WILL SHOW BOOKS IN LEIPZIG

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Ger.—At the international book and printing exhibition which will be organized at Leipzig next year, the Emperor has promised to exhibit a great part of his private library. This collection is only about 50 years old.

When his majesty came to the throne, the library contained over 3000 volumes, but those he reduced by careful sifting to 1800. The library has gradually increased to 6000 choice volumes, not one of which is superfluous. The volumes all contain the Emperor's bookplate which has been designed by Emil Doepler, one of the first artists in that particular branch. The design has in the center the Prussian eagle, surrounded by a fanciful arrangement of scrolls and scrolls held together by a ribbon with the inscription: "Wilhelm II., Imperatoris Regis."

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BOROUGH COUNCIL PLEAS HEARD ON TRAMWAY VETOS

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—Evidence was given recently before the select committee of the House of Commons, which is considering the question of the motor traffic in London, with regard to the retention or otherwise by the metropolitan borough councils of their power of veto over the introduction of tramways within their areas.

William Francis Dewey, town clerk of Islington, said that the financial interests of his council in the tramways in Islington were very great. The tramways in Islington were at present assessed at £36,030, which upon the present basis of a rate of 7s. 9d. in the pound, meant a contribution of £13,961 per annum to the revenues of the council.

The borough council considered that it was a better judge of the traffic requirements in the borough than the London county council, on behalf of which the question of the retention of the power of veto by the councils had been raised. The L. C. C. admitted that the existing tramways were ceasing to be so remunerative as they had been, owing, it was alleged, to the competition of motor omnibuses.

Having regard to the uncertainty as to which form of traffic was going to prevail, his council considered that this was not the time to take the veto out of the hands of the road authorities.

Alderman Lorden of the Wandsworth borough council, said his council would be prepared to surrender their power of veto over tramway schemes to a properly constituted traffic authority. That authority should consist of a chairman and two assessors appointed by the government or by Parliament.

ANIMAL PARK PLAN HELPED BY KAISER

(Special to the Monitor)
STUTTGART, Ger.—The Protection of Nature Society, which acquires land with the object of protecting wild animal life, flowers and shrubs by turning it into parks, has the interest and sympathy of the Kaiser. He has lately again given out of his own funds 50,000 marks towards the expenses for two newly planned parks which the society will shortly acquire for the preservation and cultivation of wild animal life in Germany.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.
PLYMOUTH—"The Truth," 8:15.

NEW YORK
CASINO—"The Purple Road."
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
FORTHY-FOURTH—"All Aboard."

CHICAGO
CORT—H. B. Warner.
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."
GRAND—"The Man of Oz."

COLD STORAGE IS TO BE GHENT TOPIC

(Special to the Monitor)
GHENT, Belgium—Among the many interesting congresses to be held at the Ghent exposition is that of dairying and cold storage, which will take place on Aug. 11, 12 and 13.

Among the subjects of interest brought before this congress are: Supervision and control of the milk supply; the sources of the milk supply and the preservation of milk not boiled; the causes of the success or failure of co-operative action in the case of the dairying industry; the application of cold storage in reference to the food preservation, and the transport of perishable products such as meats, poultry, eggs, fish, groceries, milk, butter, fruits, flour, vegetables, liquids, etc.

The question of cold storage is rapidly becoming of vital importance in Belgium, and this congress will doubtless attract a large concourse of business men who may be directly or indirectly interested in the commerce and industry of food products.

STORTHING PASSES MARCONI MEASURE

(Special to the Monitor)
CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The Marconi bill has been passed in the Storthing by 99 votes to 16. The measure was, it will be remembered, brought forward by the former ministry, with the result that the minister of commerce was faced with no easy task when he was called upon to explain the proposal, since the present government do not agree entirely with the manner in which the bill is drawn up.

It has been calculated that 92 per cent of the telegrams from Norway to America will be sent by wireless telegraphy. As to whether this estimate is correct will depend mainly on whether the installation will prove a reliable and practical undertaking. According to the minister for commerce, wireless telegraphy is still more or less undeveloped, and, for this reason, he was not in favor of the passing of the bill. As a matter of fact, however, only 15 of the Radicals and the Social-Democrat supported him.

GRAND DUCHESS VISITS BRUSSELS

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium—The recent discussions both in Parliament and in the press as to the defense of Luxembourg in time of war, have once more drawn public attention to the importance of the grand duchy as a buffer state.

The French sympathies of the inhabitants, as well as the good relations which prevail between them and the Belgians, are well known. The visit of the young grand duchess to Brussels at the present juncture is therefore specially welcomed by the Belgian nation. It is considered by some to foreshadow a closer alliance between the two countries.

THOUSANDS CHEER SUFFRAGE PILGRIMS



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Non-militant suffragists on the march to London pass through densely lined streets of Leeds

(Special to the Monitor)
LEEDS, England—The non-militant suffragette pilgrims belonging to the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, on their way to London to plead their cause, passed through Leeds. Tyneside was the starting point of the

pilgrims, whose route took in Durham, Shildon, Bishop Auckland, Darlington, Northallerton, Bedale, Masham, Ripon, Harrogate and Wetherby. Addresses were given at each of these places, which, with one exception, were received fairly and cordially. Roundhay Park was reached at 4 p. m., and then

after a brief meeting came the walk through Leeds, thousands of spectators lining the several miles of roads and streets. The final speeches on Woodhouse Moor at 8 p. m. brought forth enthusiasm from the tremendous crowds and the resolution was carried practically unanimously.

Unionist Land Aim in Britain Is Soil-Ownership by Farmer

LORD LANSDOWNE DEFENDS UNIONIST PARTY'S LAND POLICY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking recently at a dinner given in the Hotel Cecil by the Unionist Club to John Boraston, the chief agent of the Unionist party, Lord Lansdowne said that it was common ground to both parties that there was a land question and that its problems had to be dealt with with a certain amount of courage.

Referring to the partisan treatment which the question had received at the hands of Mr. Lloyd-George, Lord Lansdowne said that to begin with, during the 12 months or more there had been proceeding a secret land inquiry, a partisan inquiry, an inquiry which had been declared to be unofficial but which admittedly was initiated by one of his majesty's ministers. The result of the inquiry was still shrouded in mystery.

It was still buried in sumptuous despatch boxes, and so long as it remained there it was safe from criticism and misrepresentation. They themselves had ventured to bring forward proposals with regard to the manner in which the land question should be dealt with. He for one welcomed criticism of these proposals, if it was honest and straightforward. Mr. Lloyd-George had summarized the unionist proposals in an epigram: "An open mind for the laborer and an open mouth for the landlord."

As regarded this criticism, Lord Lansdowne continued, it was not true that their proposals meant that any burdens, properly attributable to the landlord and his estate, should fall on others. Mr. Lloyd-

George had made the very common mistake of thinking that there were no cottages in the country except those which belonged to the landlord or his dependents.

As to the putting up of the value of the landlord's property, Mr. Lloyd-George had forgotten that the price which he might receive would have to pass muster, first with the county council, and then with the government department which would be responsible for these matters. Mr. Lloyd-George had perhaps never read the report of a joint committee of both houses of Parliament, appointed by the present cabinet, a committee which dealt with this question of state aided purchase more than a year ago.

The committee laid down four conditions as indispensable in transactions of this kind: First, that no loss should be incurred by the state; second, that the purchaser should be carefully selected; third, that the purchase should in no case exceed the proper market value; and fourth, that the annual payments to be made by the purchaser should not exceed an amount which he could afford to pay. If these four conditions laid down by this committee were observed there was no risk for the state and certainly no mine of wealth for the landlord.

It was not correct also to say that they only offered laborers the open mind. They offered two things: First, the prospect of improving his position and becoming the owner of a few acres, and second, the prospect of a more abundant supply of good house accommodation.

liamentary vote, met Mrs. Flora Annie Steel in friendly debate on the subject at the Criterion restaurant recently.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward said that the English suffrage movement rested upon an assumption of the value of the parliamentary vote as an instrument in social reform, that was wholly mistaken and exaggerated. The greatest things in the world were the alteration in moral and spiritual ideals, and these were

things that were never voted upon. Woman's suffrage in England offered a maximum of political danger for a minimum of practical advantage.

Mrs. Steel in reply said that suffragists knew that men were doing their best to ameliorate wrongs. The advancement of past years was due rather to human progress than to the activities of men. Suffragists do not blame men for the mistakes they are making. These

are inevitable when man unaided attempts to legislate for women. Two points of view are needed for the proper perception of any and every problem of social life. Party government she declared to be a failure because men had chosen themselves as the opposition, when the true opposition of any nation was its women. Votes for women will not bring about the millennium but it will bring about the salvation of men.

SCARLET-CLAD SOLDIERY ARE INSPECTED



(Copyright by Topical)

Yeomen of the Guard, who constitute the oldest military force in the world

GROUPING OF OLD SCHOLARS' CLUBS PRAISED BY KING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The second annual general meeting of the National Association of old scholars' clubs (elementary schools) was held at the Guildhall recently. Cyril Cobb, chairman of the London county council, presided over a distinguished company.

The secretary, Fleetwood H. Williams, read letters of regret at their inability to be present from the prime minister, Sir Edward Grey, the lord chancellor, the Earl of Selborne, Lord Milner, Herbert Samuel, M. P., Sir Edgar Speyer, the Archbishop of York, Miss Lena Ashwell, and others.

A telegram was read from the King congratulating the association on the success which had attended its work. On the motion of Sir Roper Parkington a vote of thanks was tendered to the King for his gracious telegram.

The chairman said the object of the association was to promote, establish and maintain old scholars' clubs in connection with all the schools throughout the country and to group those clubs. Only a small proportion of the 6,000,000 children in the elementary schools of the country came under the protection of any sort of club, and there was therefore much need for such an association as the one they were supporting.

Sir Samuel Evans, who moved the adoption of the report and accounts, said that although the movement was only two years old it had made good progress, and it was one which appealed to everybody. Its success in so short a time was a testimony to its usefulness. It was directed to help those who, in the main, came from the elementary schools. He had had the benefit and advantage of starting his education in an elementary school, and was able to bear witness to the utility of the association, which appealed to the social as well as the intellectual side. Lord Alverstone, who was largely responsible for starting the association, was re-elected president, and Commendatore Marconi was elected treasurer of the association.

AVIATOR'S GREAT FLIGHT IS ENDED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Brind'Jone de Moulins ended his great flight for the Pomery cup which covered 5000 kilometers, included Berlin, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen and The Hague. Brind'Jone de Moulins was officially received by Leon Barthou, who congratulated him on behalf of the prime minister. A large crowd gave the successful aviator an enthusiastic welcome and the president of the Association Generale Aeronautique bestowed on him the gold medal of the society.

TARIFF ON OLD GOLF COURSE

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—At a special meeting of the St. Andrews town council it was agreed that a tariff of 1s. for the old golf course be imposed. At the same meeting Mr. Harry Colt was unanimously appointed as the expert to advise as to the laying out of the proposed fourth golf course at St. Andrews.

RAILWAY MAGNATE CHOSEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sir Alexander Henderson, chairman of the Great Central railway and treasurer of the Tariff Reform League, has been chosen by the Conservative Association as candidate for St. Georges, Hanover square. There will be no contest.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Yeomen of the Guard, recently inspected by the Duke of Connaught at St. James palace, are the oldest military body in the world, although nowadays their duties are purely ceremonial.

Sir Reginald Hennell, lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard, in his interesting history of the yeomen, gave it an unbroken record of 425 years, but this period only covers the time from its establishment by Henry VII. as a permanent body, with its present uniform and the title of Yeomen of the Guard. Under the title of Archers of the Guard they existed as early as the twelfth century. They existed even earlier, but they can be traced back to that period without difficulty.

In 1485, as a "private guard of faithful followers," they fought with Henry VII. at Bosworth and it was at that date that the Yeomen of the Guard, as the body at present exists, began. At his coronation Henry declared that the yeomen were not for his personal protection but for the permanent upholding of the dignity of the throne. His warrant of incorporation still exists in the record office.

In Henry's time its establishment consisted of a captain, a standard bearer, a clerk of the cheque, petty officers and yeomen, but in the time of Charles II. the establishment was fixed as it is at the present time, with a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign or standard bearer, a clerk of the cheque, four exons or corporals, eight ushers, and 92 yeomen. The dress has been altered at various times but nowadays is exactly what it was in the days of Henry VII, namely, a scarlet tunic trimmed with purple velvet and gold lace, black sleeves, scarlet knee breeches and scarlet stockings, and a flat, round, purple velvet hat with red, white and blue ribbons. Red, white, and blue rosettes are also worn on the shoes and at the knees.

At Bosworth the yeomen fought with pikes and bows and arrows which were in later days replaced by the harquebus. In earlier days the personal safety of the reigning monarch was entirely entrusted to the yeomen who had to carry up the King's meals and taste the food. There was also the elaborate ceremony of the making of the King's bed, and an officer of the guard always slept on a trundle-bed outside the King's room.

The lower wards known as the beefeaters, are attached to the Yeomen of the Guard, the chief difference between their uniforms being the gold embroidered cross belt worn by the yeomen.

NEEDY LONDONERS THANK PRESIDENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Before leaving London, M. Poincare presented the lord mayor with £200 to be expended as he thought best on the poor of London. One of the uses to which the gift was put consisted in providing a large banquet to 2,500 of the poor people of the East End at the great assembly hall, Mile End. The lord mayor presided and in his speech proposed that the President's guests should send him a telegram of thanks for his warm-hearted hospitality. The proposal was enthusiastically acceded to. In reply to a vote of thanks, the lord mayor said that he had presided over many banquets, but he had never presided on an occasion when he had seen so many men and women with such kind and cheerful faces.

WAGNER'S 'PARSIVAL' FORBIDDEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LEIPZIG, Germany—The performance of Wagner's "Parsival" has been definitely forbidden in Russia. What is known as religious feeling is the reason given for its prohibition.

BELGIAN FOREIGN TRADE IS RISING

(Special to the Monitor)

GHENT, Belgium—According to the latest Belgian official statistics the value of imports into Belgium during 1912 was 4,558,000,000 francs as compared with 4,598,473,000 francs in 1911; that is, the year 1912 shows an increase of 7 per cent as compared with that of 1911.

As to exports the value for 1912 is 3,551,479,000 francs as compared with that of 3,580,350,000 francs for 1911, thus showing an increase of 10.3 per cent. Thus the value of the total foreign commerce for 1912 is seen to be 8,009,488,000 francs, which is rather a creditable showing for a small country of 7,000,000 inhabitants.

BLACK COUNTRY STRIKERS MARCH

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Two detachments of strikers from the Black country, who marched by different roads from Birmingham to London, were met at Chills Hill by officials and members of several labor organizations, who accompanied them to Hyde Park to the music of bagpipes. Mr. Lansbury and Mr. Wedgwood, M. P., addressed the strikers, and finally the men were given supper and provided with lodgings in the East End.

NEW SOUTH WALES' TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—New South Wales overseas returns for April of the present year show that imports for the month amounted to £2,095,362, compared with £2,485,778 for April, 1912, an increase of £200,584. Exports also increased during April by £163,652, and totalled £1,866,571, against £1,702,919 for the corresponding month of 1912.

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POWERS FINISH PLAN MAKING TANGIER INTERNATIONAL CITY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—It is stated officially that the convention providing for the internationalization of Tangier has been concluded between France, England, Spain, and Germany, the signatories of the treaty of Algiers.

A summary of the scheme shows that provision has been made for a municipal assembly composed of 11 representatives of the powers as ex-officio members and 24 elected members. This assembly will constitute the legislative body. The president will be elected by the Assembly and will have the title of administrator in chief of Tangier. A Spaniard will fill the post of head of the military police, and a Frenchman that of the civil police.

In the filling of the various administrative posts, France is to have a right to 33 per cent of the appointments, Spain to 29 per cent and Great Britain to 18 per cent. For the exercise of the higher judicial functions a court will be

formed composed of two Englishmen, two Spaniards, two Frenchmen, one of whom will preside, and one German. Spain will have the appointment of public prosecutor.

The Sultan will appoint magistrates at the recommendation of the powers, and a controlling committee of 11 representatives of the powers and one representative of the Sultan will exercise a general control over the public affairs of the town, thereby giving the desired international character to the administration.

As to the financial administration of the city it will be autonomous, but special permission will have to be obtained by the city for the levying of special dues on imports and before land belonging to the Maghzen can be alienated. As soon as the railway line between Tangier and Fez has been constructed the receipts of the debt administration will be reduced by an annual payment of 500,000 francs made to the French railway administration.



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MONITOR READERS TRAVEL
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PETITION TO KING ASKS FOR PARDON OF MRS. PANKHURST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The London Graduate's Union for Woman's Suffrage announced that an appeal signed by six graduates of the London University has been addressed to the King praying him for a free pardon for Mrs. Pankhurst.

The grounds of the petition are that the jury, while finding Mrs. Pankhurst guilty of a breach of the law, at the same time recommended her to mercy. The disinterestedness of her motives and her high personal character were fully admitted by them.

During the King's drive to the agricultural show in Bristol and whilst the procession was slowly climbing one of the remarkably steep hills of the city, a woman ran forward from amongst the spectators and succeeded in throwing a document, which is supposed to have been a petition, into the King's carriage. The procession was not stopped, and the woman who was arrested, is supposed to be connected with the suffrage movement.

Three of the seven suffragist leaders who were sentenced at the Old Bailey to varying terms of imprisonment and who, after a few days of hunger striking, were released, have been rearrested under the

cat and mouse act. They are Miss Annie Kenney, Miss Lake and Miss Barrett. Miss Laura Lennox who had been rearrested under the same act and again resorted to the hunger strike, has been released after only four days in prison. The trial of the two suffragists, Miss Clara Given and Miss Kitty Marian who were charged with setting fire to the grand stand and other buildings at Hurler park race courses resulted, in each case, in a sentence of three years imprisonment.

Miss Marian declared that she had been committed on the flimsiest circumstantial evidence. She would not only out of gaol under the cat and mouse act, and would die or remain in Holloway until she was released a free woman.

A tempestuous scene followed the pronouncement of the long sentence on each lady, the supporters of the women's suffrage movement singing the marching song, and crying no surrender. "We will fight and we will win," the two prisoners shouted, as they were removed from the court.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward who is opposed to the idea of women obtaining the par-

Turkey Warned of Her Danger in Balkans by Mr. Asquith

Not Only Would Powers Insist on Ottoman Withdrawal From Thrace but Other Questions of Grave Import Might Arise

ARMISTICE IS REFUSED

Bulgaria Is Invaded by Servians and War Will Go on Until Preliminaries of Peace Are Signed as Allies Dictate

LONDON—An attempt made in the House of Commons yesterday to discuss the situation in the Balkans was refused by the government, but simultaneously Mr. Asquith, speaking at Birmingham, seized the opportunity to seriously warn the Porte of the danger of the step it had adopted in its attempt to reoccupy Thrace.

A well-known Turkish statesman, in conversation on this very subject quite recently with the Monitor representative, pointed out that the danger of this advance lay not merely in the fact that some drastic measures might be taken by the great powers in retaliation, but that if the Turkish army was forced to withdraw from Adrianople it might lead to a revolution in Constantinople.

Mr. Asquith made it tolerably clear that the great powers would insist on Turkey's withdrawal. If, he declared, the Porte was unwise enough to tear up the treaty of London it must be prepared for the opening of other questions which would prove very much to its disadvantage.

These questions would undoubtedly refer to the Ottoman empire in Asia Minor and if the opening up of these questions took the form of an invasion of Armenia by Russia the dismemberment of the whole Turkish empire would follow, and so the first point touched upon by the Turkish statesman previously alluded to would be reached.

The fact is that most advanced statesmen in the Turkish empire, as well as statesmen of the west, regard the Ottoman empire as in a most precarious condition, and it is as usual nothing but the jealousies and enmities of the great powers which is preventing its dismemberment not in Europe but in Asia.

The European bureau of The Christian Science Monitor received at midnight last night a long telegraphic message from M. Pachitch, prime minister of Servia, in which, in recognition of the efforts of the paper to keep its readers accurately informed of all that is passing in the Balkans, he details atrocities committed by the Bulgarian forces. It is impossible to reprint details of the minister's telegram. It must suffice to say that they come from responsible commanders of Servian forces at Rochna and from the commander of the Danubian cavalry division.

After detailing these Monsieur Pachitch goes on to say that the foreign correspondents of journals have been able to see for themselves the barbarous acts committed by Bulgarians not only in Macedonia but where they succeeded in crossing at three points the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier and have made note of all they have seen of the thefts, plunder, incendiarism and torture. No Bulgarian denials can stand in face of such witnesses.

These monstrosities were committed equally against the Greeks who have appealed to the foreign press with the result that correspondents went to places to see for themselves.

In order to lessen the bad impression in Europe made by the committal of such misdeeds the Bulgarians tried at first by means of telegrams to make people believe that the Servians and Greeks committed the same kind of atrocities, and they went so far as to order the Bulgarian population in certain villages on the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier to retire to the last man and set fire to a few little houses in order to make the people believe that Servians had devastated the country after they had penetrated into Bulgarian territory. This attempt will fail, for Europe will know how to recognize false news.

The Servian and Greek legations inform the European bureau of the Monitor that contrary to all reports to the effect that an armistice is being negotiated the governments of Athens and Belgrade will decline to accept any such arrangement, and that preliminaries of peace will have to be signed by the Bulgarians before the order is given for the cessation of hostilities, the reason given being that after the events which have transpired it is impossible to accept any assurances of the government at Sofia.

The Servian legation also informs the bureau that the Bulgarian frontier has been crossed by the Servian army at four points, and that the invasion of the country has commenced and will be pressed forward till preliminaries of peace are signed.

With respect to these preliminaries General Pabikoff has reached Nish, where he will meet the delegates of Greece, Montenegro, Servia and possibly the Rumanian representative. The question of the cessation of the hostilities depends consequently on the acceptance by the government at Sofia of the terms presented to General Pabikoff.

GRAFTON ELECTS SCHOOL HEAD

GRAFTON, Mass.—Paul M. Macklin of Fairhaven has been elected principal of the Grafton high school, at a salary of \$1000.

MRS. PANKHURST IS ARRESTED AFTER SURPRISE APPEARANCE

Militant Leader Who Had Evaded Police Is Cheered as She Suddenly Appears at Weekly Meeting of Suffragist Union and Struggle Follows With Detectives

LONDON—There was considerable excitement at the Pavilion yesterday when Mrs. Pankhurst, who it is now clear did escape the police who were surrounding her flat in Westminster, suddenly appeared at the weekly meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union. She entered half-unperceived by the police outside and was received with deafening cheering.

When an attempt was made to arrest her there was a scrimmage between the suffragettes present and detectives. Eventually Mrs. Pankhurst was taken to a taxi cab which made the best of its way to Holloway, chased by another cab containing suffragettes. As the result of the scrimmage several other supporters of the union were arrested.

The proceedings after the arrest were of the usual character. Miss Kenney produced more police licenses under the cat and mouse act. She was prepared, she said, to sell them to anybody, and she was also going to have them printed as election bills or use them in any way for the advancement of the cause. One license she had with her at that moment was bought by an American visitor for the sum of £25, so that the police are unconsciously helping to finance the movement.

The same evening Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who is out on license, appeared once more at the scene of her last arrest in Bromley town hall. The hall was full largely with male supporters and when she left there was something in the nature of a fight with the police outside. She eventually reached her lodgings without arrest.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WEBSTER
Webster Auto club will conduct an outing at Pt. Breeze Wednesday night. Forty-five members are expected to attend. The committee consists of Dr. Joseph N. Roy, toastmaster; Dr. J. O. Genereux, Richard J. Murphy, Arthur G. Patterson and Leon J. Kreft.

Attorney Joseph A. Love is secretary of the committee of the Business Men's association which was named to wait on the trustees of the S. Slater and sons estate in order to fix a date for the one hundredth celebration of the founding of the textile industry in Webster.

MAYNARD
The assessors, who have announced that the town tax rate for 1913 will be \$18.40 on \$1000, say in their annual report that this year it has been necessary to raise \$79,473.52 by taxes, and of this amount the largest sum is town grant, aggregating over \$80,000. On personal property \$24,032 are to be collected, while taxes on real estate furnish the town \$51,307.09 and polls give \$4134. The town's total valuation is placed at \$4,094,545, a gain of \$14,443 over the 1912 valuation.

CONCORD
Material for the annual poll tax book, which is to contain a list of the poll taxpayers in Concord, has been arranged by the board of assessors.

Jerry William Anderson, Miss Dorothy May Edmondson and Irving John McCabe have received certificates from the eighth grade at the West Concord grade school permitting them to enter the high school here without further grammar school preparation.

ARLINGTON
Under the direction of Robert W. Pond, superintendent of streets, the highway department is resurfacing Pleasant street and also Massachusetts avenue at various sections.

Miss Rachel Tuttle of this town, a student at Radcliffe, is conducting a kindergarten in connection with the Radcliffe College settlement work in Jamaica Plain.

QUINCY
The Wollaston and West Methodist Episcopal churches are to hold union services until the third Sunday in September.

The Rev. J. E. Lillback, for six years pastor of the Finnish Congregational church, has resigned to accept a call to the Finnish Congregational church at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

LEXINGTON
To certify names on nomination papers for the primary Sept. 23 the board of registrars announces that it will be in session at the town hall on Saturday evenings, July 26, Aug. 2, 9 and 16.

Miss Helen E. Muzzey, an assistant librarian at the Cary Memorial Library, is spending her vacation at Annisquam.

MELROSE
The Rev. Paul Sterling of Trinity church, who recently tendered his resignation, has withdrawn it for the present.

A meeting of the special commission named to consider Spot Pond brook matters, will be held Thursday, when a visit to the brook will be made and its course followed through this city and Malden.

MIDDLEBORO
Miss Miriam Hathay, who has been a teacher in Constantinople several years, has received a gold medal from the Red Cross society in appreciation of her services as a volunteer nurse.

The Alden family reunion will be held in Duxbury at the old Alden homestead Aug. 6.

SOMERVILLE
The officers and members of the two militia companies are to have a tour of duty commencing July 28, in and around Middleboro.

ROCKLAND
F. G. Houghton has been appointed a deputy commissioner by the Massachusetts fish and game commission.

MARLBORO

There is a movement to ask the officials of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway to run their cars to the junction of East Main street, Maple and Hildreth streets, instead of having the terminus as at present at the monument as it has since the road was built in 1890.

A special meeting of the school committee will be held tomorrow night. Chairman Elmer D. Howe says the meeting is called to open bids for Hildreth school sanitarium and other business that might come before the regular meeting.

WINTHROP

Frank W. Nay, Frank L. Ready, James H. Douglass, Howard L. Gilson and Herman W. Kuchmeister have been appointed as a committee from the Winthrop Spanish War Veterans to decide on the spot for placing the Maine memorial tablet, which was recently received.

BEDFORD

A new corporation has been organized here under the name of the Bedford Cooperative Corporation, with a capital stock of \$10,000 and shares at \$10 par. The company is an absorption of the Bedford Cooperative Poultrymen's Association.

PEACE ARCH PROPOSED

ST. JOHN, N. B.—New Brunswick is to join in the celebration of the completion of 100 years of peace between the United States and the British empire. On his visit here E. H. Scamell, organizing secretary for the Canadian movement, added names of several local men to the committee. An arch over the main highways connecting Maine and New Brunswick may be one of the practical expressions of the celebration in this province.

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Col. W. Paulding, fourth infantry, retirement announced. Col. W. R. Standford, fifth infantry, and Second Lieut. J. M. McDowell, fifth infantry, detailed as members of board, appointed July 8, vice Capt. E. J. Williams, fifth infantry, and First Lieut. G. W. Edgerly, fifth infantry, relieved.

Orders July 9 amended to direct Capt. F. T. Austin, third field artillery, to proceed to Rock Island arsenal, Ill., via Winchester, Va., to examine into performance of equipment designed by the cavalry equipment board during recent test march of troops B and D, eleventh cavalry.

Capt. R. W. Briggs, quartermaster corps, will make such visits as necessary to Port of Miki, Japan, for coaling and provisioning United States army transports ordered to that port during fiscal year 1914.

First Lieut. H. H. Arnold, ninth infantry, will make not to exceed three visits during July to Annapolis, Md., on business pertaining to tests of aeronautical motors.

Orders May 19, transferring Second Lieut. R. C. F. Goetz from third to second field artillery and Second Lieut. E. F. Riggs from sixth to first field artillery, Aug. 1, amended to transfer Lieutenant Goetz to the first field artillery, and Lieutenant Riggs to the second field artillery.

Orders July 3, relating to First Lieut. L. M. Purcell, twenty-sixth infantry, revoked. Maj. J. E. Hoffer, ordnance department, will take station in New York city in connection with duties at Sandy Hook proving ground, July 23.

First Lieut. C. Garlington, corps of engineers, retired from duty with first battalion of engineers; to Washington barracks, D. C., for temporary duty, thence to Culebra, Canal Zone, and report to chairman and chief engineer, isthmian canal commission, for duty.

Capt. W. F. Endress, corps of engineers, to New York on business pertaining to construction of engineer school building. Maj. W. H. Wilson, medical corps, relieved from duty at Ft. McKinley, Me.,

NEWPORT ART ASSOCIATION HAS EXHIBIT

NEWPORT, R. I.—The second annual exhibition of the Newport Art Association opened Monday afternoon at the gallery of the association. It will continue until July 31. In the studio are hung 125 pictures, and, with two exceptions, they are the work of American artists, Friesek and Richard Miller being the only foreigners to exhibit.

There is a great variety of subjects, which evoked admiration from the large number who viewed the conceptions on the opening day. The summer colony was well represented.

Many Providence artists have entered pictures. They are: Percy Albee, "Birches in Mist"; W. Alden Brown, "The Convent Barn Yard"; Sydney R. Burleigh, "Gray Autumn"; "I Mark the Sunny Hours"; Henry Hunt Clark, "The Lonely Road"; "The Wall, Siena"; W. Staples Brown, "A Donegal Farm"; "Evening at Barbison"; "Near Barbison"; "Moonrise in Devonshire"; Angela O'Leary, "Cabaret au Port"; "On the Quai at Poulid"; Stacy Tolman, "Portrait of Sydney R. Burleigh"; "Portrait of Miss R."; John W. Weir, "Monastery of St. Francis of Assisi."

PITTSFIELD TAKES STEP TO PURCHASE MORE PARK LANDS

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—At a session of the city council Monday night it was voted to appropriate \$17,000 to buy or secure by other means the Honosada property on the shore of Pontoosuc lake, for park purposes.

The Merriam-street bridge appropriation for \$20,000, adopted by the common council, was refused concurrence by the aldermen by a vote of three to three, but after a short executive session the vote was reconsidered and the order was adopted.

An ordinance was passed by the aldermen establishing a curfew law, but was tabled by the common council, and it is claimed that it will be defeated by that body at its next meeting. An ordinance was adopted raising the pay of the clerk of the board of public works from \$1200 to \$1400 a year.

PROVIDENCE POLICE BOAT IS LAUNCHED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The new launch built by the city for the use of the harbor master, and named the Harbor Master in honor of that official, was successfully launched at Field's Point yesterday, and left soon afterward for a trial spin down the bay.

CARDENIO F. KING PASSES AWAY

By order of Governor Foss the meeting of the executive council called for today to act on a pardon for Cardenio F. King, who passed away late yesterday at the Bridgewater state farm, where he had been sentenced following his spectacular financial operations, was rescinded and the eight councilors notified of this action by telephone. Mrs. King and her four children, who have been working for a pardon, were with the former financier yesterday.

TEACHERS FOR PORTO RICO NAMED BY GOVERNMENT

Several Massachusetts teachers have been named by the war department as having successfully passed the civil service examination for appointments to teach in the schools of Porto Rico, among them the following named:

Frank E. K. Davis, Boston; George D. Brackett, Waltham; Florence I. Carter, Winchendon; Mildred B. Hayes, South Duxbury; Andrew R. Hippler, Roslindale; Gladys M. Howe, West Boylston; Grace Hubbell, Tewksbury; Bonibel Lillian Jeffs, Worcester; Charles B. Kelly, Worcester; Laura E. Klippel, Salem;

Mary C. McSwiney, Chelsea; Fred E. Rau, Roxbury; Charles L. Stratford, Quincy; Ellsworth C. Taylor, Hingham; Anna L. Brown, Lowell; Philip J. Cooney, Worcester; Tillie V. Hough, Malden; Philip J. O'Connell, Lawrence; William M. Rau, Lynn.

PORTO RICO TEACHERS NAMED

WASHINGTON—Many school teachers have been appointed for the Porto Rico service, the successful candidates having qualified in a civil service examination. Illinois furnishes the largest number—24.

WORK BEGINS ON NEW BUILDING FOR BOSTON CITY CLUB

Property in Ashburton Place Is Being Fenced for Excavation—To Cost About \$850,000

Work was begun today on the site of the new home for the Boston City Club to be built at 2-10 Ashburton place. The property is being fenced in preparatory to excavating for the foundations. The Whitney Company of Boston has been awarded the contract for erecting the building, which it is estimated will take one year to construct. The total cost, including the land, is expected to be about \$850,000.

The clubhouse will be built to meet the requirements of 5000 members. There are to be entrances both from Ashburton place and Somerset street and near them commodious checking rooms large enough to provide for the demands put upon them. A large auditorium, capable of seating 1000 persons, will have separate checking and reception rooms so that public functions may be held there without interfering with the club's activities. Other features will be a main dining-room occupying nearly the whole of the top floor, 20 smaller dining-rooms on the seventh floor, 60 sleeping rooms on the fourth, fifth and sixth floors. The main lounge will occupy nearly one entire floor, and nearby will be a library and an art gallery for special exhibitions.

WORCESTER PLANS LOGAN DINNER

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Worcester Chamber of Commerce proposes a dinner to former Mayor Logan, who has just returned with the South America trade tourists. At the dinner the former mayor will make a report of the trade conditions in Central and South America for the benefit of the members of the chamber.

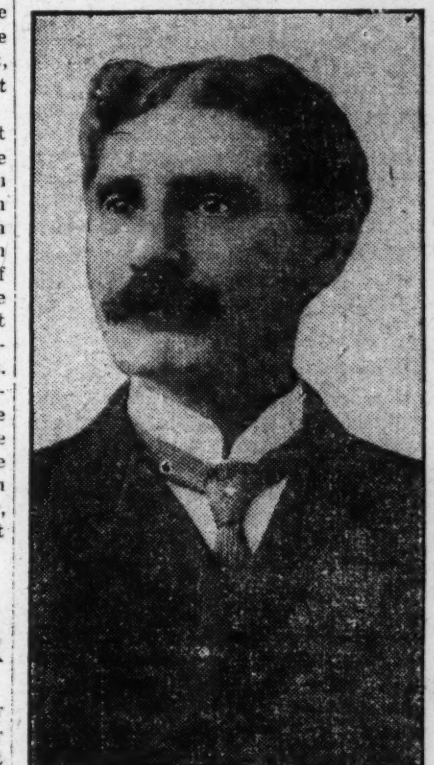
Greetings to Mr. Logan and the other Worcester men were sent by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce through Chairman Palmer of the Boston Chamber of Commerce reception committee and he was apprised of the fact that a big meeting is proposed in Worcester. It will be left with Mr. Logan to fix the time of this meeting.

FRANK E. PARLIN ELECTED CHSELSEA SUPT. OF SCHOOLS

Board Names the Educator After 24 Ballots Are Taken—He Is Graduate of Bates

Frank E. Parlin of Cambridge was elected to succeed Adelbert L. Safford as superintendent of the Chelsea schools by the school board last night after 24 ballots had been taken.

There has been discussion in Chelsea



FRANK E. PARLIN

New head of Chelsea schools

in regard to the choice of a new superintendent, among those considered for the position being Henry C. Sanborn, superintendent of the Danvers schools; Frederick W. Kingman of Walpole and John B. Myer of Bridgewater.

Mr. Parlin is a graduate of Bates College, having received the degrees of A. B., M. A. and Doctor of Pedagogy. He began teaching years ago. From 1886 to 1890 he was principal of Williams Academy at Bakersfield, Vt. From there he went to Stockbridge, Mass., where he was superintendent of schools and principal of Stockbridge Academy at the same time. In 1893 he became superintendent of schools in Quincy, Mass.; then he went to Plymouth, and later to Cambridge.

CARMEN GET RAISE IN PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Officials of the Rhode Island Company and of the local carmen's union, after a conference of several hours yesterday, signed an agreement which will extend two years, by the terms of which the employees gain demands which have figured in negotiations since June 28.

Included in the concessions made by the company are recognition of the union, or division 618 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and a general increase in pay, which, it is estimated by the union officials, will amount to about \$185,000 a year.

The agreement dates back to July 1 of this year and expires June 1, 1915.

GOVERNOR HOPES ROAD WILL BUILD

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gov. Aram J. Pothier says he believes the Grand Trunk will build eventually the Southern New England railway between here and Palmer, Mass. The Governor said: "I still have hopes that the Grand Trunk will come to this state, and will be a factor in the improvement of our harbor facilities."

Of the changes in the New Haven road management, Governor Pothier said: "I believe that the steam roads and the trolley lines should be operated independently of each other. The New Haven and the Boston & Maine should be separate."

EMILY BEEBE PASSES AWAY

Miss Emily Esther Beebe, daughter of J. Arthur Beebe of 190 Commonwealth avenue, shot herself with fatal results late Monday afternoon at the Hotel Touraine. Miss Beebe left her summer home in Manchester yesterday, ostensibly to go shopping in Boston.

FOSS MOVEMENT OF BOURNE MAN STIRS LEADERS

Action of William A. Nye in Taking Out Republican Nomination Papers for Governor Starts Fresh Discussion

OPINIONS DIFFER

Because nomination papers, to be circulated for Governor Foss as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, were taken out late yesterday by William A. Nye of Bourne, a brisk discussion in political circles as to the outcome has started.

The Governor said that the papers were taken out independent of any action on his part. He declined to discuss the subject further.

Mr. Nye, who has been a strong supporter of Mr. Foss ever since the opening of his successful campaign for Congress in the fourteenth district, admits that he took out the papers on his own responsibility. He said:

"I have talked with a number of Republicans of Cape Cod, and there is a feeling among them that if a movement were started to give Governor Foss the Republican nomination he would accept it. I haven't talked the matter over with the Governor, and so far as I know none of the other Republicans on the cape have seen the Governor relative to the matter."

When informed about the papers taken out by Mr. Nye, Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, who recently conferred with the Governor at the State House, said that there is nothing to prevent anybody taking out nomination papers for whom he chooses.

Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, expressed surprise when told of the act, but declined to discuss it.

Mayor Fitzgerald said that he was inclined to believe that the Governor had had no part in the proceeding.

Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, also said that he thought the Governor was not responsible for the new move.

The only candidate in the field for the Republican gubernatorial nomination so far, Col. Everett C. Benton, said: "I cannot believe that Ex-Senator Nye would circulate papers for Governor Foss for the Republican nomination for Governor. He is a personal friend of mine; he has been with me up to date, and I believe he will be still."

Among former Republicans who have recently conferred with the Governor on the subject of politics, it is said, is Jeremiah J. McCarthy, who was once surveyor of the port of Boston. Mr. McCarthy went into the Progressive party, but it is understood that he desires to support Mr. Foss if he goes out for the Republican nomination.

ADMINISTRATION INTENDS TO STAND BY CURRENCY BILL

WASHINGTON—That there are to be no changes in the administration plans for the enactment of a currency reform measure at the present session of Congress was indicated Monday by President Wilson and Senator Owen, chairman of the Senate committee on banking and currency, after they had held a long conference at the White House.

The President said he was satisfied with the speed with which the currency bill was being handled and declared his confidence in the ultimate passage of the Glass measure with the changes proposed by the House committee. With these changes he said he was in perfect accord.

The most important changes recommended would permit national banks to continue to use the 2 per cent government bonds for circulation. Other amendments are of minor importance, Senator Owen said.

ARGENTINE SHOTS ARRIVE

NEW YORK—Argentine Republic's rifleman who will compete in the international shooting matches at Camp Perry, O., the last week in August, arrived here Monday night on board the steamer Vasari. The team of 15 men, headed by Capt. Juan Gallegos, leave today for Camp Perry, where elimination matches among themselves will be held to select five men to represent the republic.

PEARY HONOR AWAITS CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Congress has been called upon by President Wilson for its decision whether Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, retired, may accept the decoration of grand officer of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him by President Poincare of France, in recognition of his Arctic exploration. Admiral Peary, as a naval officer, cannot accept a gift or decoration from a foreign nation without congressional permission.

GOV. FIELDER WOULD REFEAT

TRENTON, N. J.—Governor Fielder filed on Monday with the secretary of state nominating petitions as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The Governor asked that the words "Progressive Democrat" be printed opposite his name in the primary ballot. — is the first gubernatorial candidate to file a nominating petition.

Chamber Tourists See Trade Expansion as Result of Trip

(Continued from page one.)

question like this is apt to force itself to the front no matter how ready anyone may be to leave results to a later day. If the summed-up opinion of the travelers just home from South America offers any standard for judging—and at present nothing more authoritative is obtainable—then it will be a question of individual effort from now on.

All of my traveling companions on the South American tour," said Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, who represented this important organization, "assure me that so far as they have business that tends itself to export or import they will follow up this investigation en masse with what they or their representatives can find out individually. From a social standpoint the tour has been a magnificent success. But, of course, we did not take this trip for the mere fun of it. Business development was the mainspring of the journey, and it is up to us of New England to take advantage of what this tour has offered."

In the majority of instances where inquiries were made as to what impressed the visitors most the replies were that while naturally commercial increase was the much sought for aim, yet this could only be accomplished through strengthening of social ties between the people of the United States and Latin America. It is for such reason that the presence on the tour of an educator like Prof. George H. Blakeslee, of Clark University, Worcester, has considerable significance.

Professor Blakeslee went along as an observer of the customs and the language of the people to the south, their intellectual standing and their political aspirations. Incidentally such an investigation would reveal the attitude of Latin Americans toward the United States apart from what each people expected to derive from the other in the way of business.

Educational Aspects

Professor Blakeslee ranks high in educational circles, especially for the unique work instituted by him at Clark University, where each fall there is held a history conference dealing with some particular section of the world. In the past two years China and Japan have been discussed by men high authorities on the subjects. It was intimated by Professor Blakeslee before his start that the coming fall, Latin America will be dealt with more fully than ever before at an educational conference, and what the result of such a conference will be is not difficult to estimate. The personal contact that the South American travelers have had with the chief executives of many of the southern nations, and the social attentions showered upon them would lead to the expectation that most intimate pictures of Latin American life will be presented at the Worcester conference.

As to the educational side of this tour, it cannot be overlooked that sending two Boston High School of Commerce youths, William Boltz and Edward Freedman, constituted something very valuable and that without them there would have been a lack. An inspiration to their fellow students and others studying trade and traffic, these youthful South American travelers are now prepared to show the value of the Spanish language. Without such an equipment the work of American young men in Latin America can be only half done. It is because the German and French business houses send Spanish speaking representatives to South and Central America that the export business has so far been held by them to a preponderant degree.

Looking over the list of New England commercial houses represented on the tour the thought occurs as to which line is likely to get earliest in the field and derive the greater benefit. It may be said with some reservation perhaps, that each business man on the tour expects to gain some point over competitors who did not make the trip.

Benefit for All

At the same time, it is easy to think that where, for instance, one class of goods was represented by an individual firm, the stay-at-homes will also derive

some benefit in that New England made articles will get a prestige in Latin America as never before. It has been one of the striking incidents of New England cooperation in the present instance that individual interests were more or less submerged so that the respective industry as a whole might be placed forcefully before the southern neighbors. Undoubtedly hundreds of men in business would have taken the journey had not the one or other reason prevented.

That the leather and wool interests of New England were so well represented on this tour bears out the generally known fact that in this section of the country these industries are among the paramount trades. One of the most interesting countries visited was Uruguay. Here millions of sheep furnish prosperity to the nation, and Boston has long been a big market for wool coming from Montevideo. As for the leather and shoe industry, a number of houses sent representatives and the trade was further represented by Frederic F. Cutler, editor of the Shoe and Leather Reporter. Mr. Anderson, as the secretary of the association, naturally had his hands full looking after details.

In view of the much-discussed question that not enough banking facilities exist in South America for the transaction of business with the United States, the presence on this tour of Frank H. Bowers, special agent for Kidder, Peabody & Co., is of the greatest importance. New York city some months ago sent some of its banking experts to South America, and Boston, with the coming of the canal and the increased port facilities has every reason to do no less than its neighbor.

Banking Laws to Help

The new banking laws before Congress will make it easier for national banks to establish branches in foreign countries, and this may spur some of the great New England institutions to act as a result of investigations made on this tour.

Elsewhere in the Monitor a number of those who have made this pioneer journey give their opinions as to the future value of the enterprise. On the whole, it can be put down as an achievement that establishes a precedent. Not many months hence it may be no more of a task to make a trip to the west coast of South America than is an overland journey from Boston to the West now. First to set the pace is something that makes the Boston Chamber of Commerce and its South American trade pilgrims stand out as guides to future commercial victory among the southern nations.

AMERICAN BANKS IN LATIN AMERICA FIRST BOOM STEP

(Continued from page one)

the nice distinctions that the South American makes in his scrutiny of details.

"The South American does not like to have other goods substituted for those he has ordered, he doesn't want to receive a letter from the house with which he is doing business signed by the assistant to the head of the business, and he doesn't want to have to bother with paying extra postage for mail matter that has not been given the requisite value in stamps.

"The friendly feelings which were everywhere displayed for our North American people ought to be a source of gratification to them and should encourage our citizens to do everything in their power to foster these friendly relations.

"The progress of these nations can hardly be realized, and it is to be regretted that a greater number of our business men do not tour South American countries in their vacations. The delightful climate, change of scenery and comfortable sea voyages offer recreation, education and broadened business ideas.

"South America is a natural outlet for United States products, and our mer-

chants have allowed millions of dollars of business annually to go to foreign countries because they have paid but little attention to this all-important market. The opening of the Panama canal will greatly facilitate shipping in American-made merchandise, and the delegation just returning has a wealth of information for business associates in their knowledge of how this valuable trade can be best handled.

"During their visit they have had placed at their disposal the best opportunity possible to study mining, nitrates, cattle raising, wheat growing, coffee cultivation, preparation and shipping, sugar growing and manufacture, opportunities to visit shoe and leather factories, cotton and woolen mills, packing houses, study of ports, shipping, educational institutes and commercial activities.

"Leading business men in large numbers from all the South American republics are intensely interested in the San Francisco exposition of 1915 and are planning to visit the leading cities of the United States at that time in connection with their trip to San Francisco.

"The South Americans have come to like us," continued Mr. Kincaide. "In the past Germany and England swallowed most of their trade, but we can now have a large share for the asking. We must get down there."

Mr. Potter Pleased

H. J. Potter, of the American Woolen Company, who returned to this city today, said that the public in every South American country which they visited displayed the best of feeling toward the United States. He said that Mr. Fitzpatrick joined them in Lima, Peru, after six months' journeying in South America. He said that the same sentiment prevailed among the public of Colombia and Venezuela from which two countries Mr. Fitzpatrick had then just come. This, Mr. Potter thought, was particularly significant as these two countries were the ones which were supposed to be the most adversely disposed of any South American republic toward the United States.

The patriotic feeling, said Mr. Potter, was matched by the financial friendship and South Americans everywhere showed a disposition to enter into trade with North America. The financial aspect is very encouraging, he said. There are splendid opportunities for trade.

Sees Opera in Buenos Aires

Mr. Potter said that in Buenos Aires he had his only chance to go to the opera, though some members of the party went in other cities. Here Mr. Potter, with other Chamber of Commerce tourists, sat in the box of the mayor of the city at a performance of "Lohengrin." He said the opera house was one of the most beautiful he had ever been in and the performance was of the highest class. The audience was an unusually brilliant one, he said.

From a scenic point of view, Mr. Potter considered Rio de Janeiro the most beautiful of the South American cities visited, surpassing even Buenos Aires or Montevideo.

As to the effect that the Underwood-Simmons tariff law will have on the South Americans Mr. Potter said they did not seem to know what the measure meant to them but were simply waiting for the outcome. He is of the opinion that more wool will be shipped to the United States than heretofore instead of going to Europe in such large quantities, particularly from Uruguay and Argentina. This will mean more competition.

Mr. Potter said that Brazil is to devote itself to the raising of cotton more than ever before. Professor Green of Texas is now in Brazil, Mr. Potter stated, and is showing the planters how the United States grows cotton and disposes of it. The Brazilians do not have to plant every year as in the South for their stock lasts from three to five years, but they do not grade their cotton.

Trade Scouts Needed

Every New England manufacturer who expects to do an export business should send a representative to South America to study trade conditions there, says Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, who returned this morning with the Boston Chamber of Commerce party. As far as the shoe industry is concerned, New England can only compete successfully with German and English products in the high grade shoes and leather goods the duty is prohibitive at 50 per cent, against 10 per cent as levied in the United States. Shoes of a rougher finish are manufactured in the South American countries for their own trade, says Mr. Anderson.

High tariffs and foreign competition, in Mr. Anderson's opinion, place a ban on our trade in cotton and woolen goods. While the party was at Rio de Janeiro there was some talk of a rubber plant being established to utilize some of the raw rubber that comes to the United States. Everywhere the commerce men found the greatest expression of cordiality and invitation to make the bonds between South and North America closer. There are great expectations, says Mr. Anderson, for the development of trade on the west coast when the Panama canal is opened; everywhere the delegates were asked to encourage the establishment of shipping lines between South American ports and the United States.

It is the opinion of several of the commerce men that the establishment of national bank branches in South America would be a great factor in turning their trade toward the United States, for under the present system all financial matters are centered in London. It was found that English capital is behind the building of railroads in South

America while American engineers do the construction. The Germans are heavy investors in tramways. The South Americans, said Mr. Anderson, look forward to the time when our capital will be directed toward their countries.

Although there were only three of the party who could speak Spanish, they managed to get along by the use of English; but, in the opinion of Mr. Anderson and others of the party, the study of Spanish should replace that of Greek and Latin in our public schools. They would go so far as to advocate the discontinuance of Europe as a vacation ground and the adoption of South American resorts instead for the delegates say that there are many places, even in Brazil, that equal the mountain towns of New England for summer comfort.

Besides, it is thought that American business men should become better acquainted with South America. One of the things noticed by the delegates was the predominance of the Italians in South American affairs. And at Real the party was given a luncheon at the immigrant receiving station on the Isle of Flowers. The commerce men were surprised at the facilities of the station in comparison with some of those at American ports.

Of all the cities that he has seen, Mr. Anderson thinks that Montevideo, Uruguay, is perhaps the most progressive and modern in South America. The order of the streets and the care taken for architectural beauties might well be copied in our own cities, the commerce men say.

South America offers a great field for the investment of capital, but the commerce men would not advise a young man going there with the intention to make his fortune unless he is prepared to put up with many disadvantages. Since the control of business is largely in the hands of the Germans and English advancement is slow except for their own men. Also wages are low in comparison with those of the United States.

Within the next week Mr. Anderson intends to compile a report of his trip which he will present to the members of his association for their private use in the advancement of South American trade. The official photographer has over 2000 pictures of the trip and they will be used in the reports and the lectures that will be given during the coming winter by the Chamber of Commerce and the professors who accompanied the expedition.

Owen S. Chandler, another pioneer of the shoe trade said he thought the field for the American shoe exporter to South America was in the higher grades as tariffs are prohibitory when it comes to the medium and low-priced goods. "The thing that impressed me most," said Mr. Chandler, "was the great natural resources of the continent, the lumber in Brazil, the farm lands of Chile and the Argentine and the mines of Peru and Bolivia."

"Give them time," concluded Mr. Chandler, "and supply them with capital and they will become really great countries. What they need is money. At present the Argentine seems to be forging ahead the fastest. I noticed that they were more leisurely in their methods of business than we are. They are ahead of us in one respect and that is this: Everywhere they know the English language so that we are not at all handicapped by not knowing Spanish. They put English ahead of Latin in the schools."

"We had a fine time," said former Mayor Logan of Worcester, the vice president of the tour.

"No one could have had a better trip. Everywhere the people did everything to make our journey delightful. We had ample opportunity to inspect the different industries, visit the points of interest and view the natural wonders of each place."

"We were given a reception by the President of every country which we visited, another by the governor of every province and a third by the mayor of every city. Honors were showered on us by the banking and commercial bodies everywhere. We met and talked with business men on matters of business and trade colleges. Each member followed his own line of work or the industry he represented. There was a great opportunity for closer business relations with those countries."

"In order to bring this about we must have better banking and transportation facilities, but these are only a matter of detail later. We in the north have no idea of the development of the South American republics.

"As for our treatment," concluded Mr. Logan, "had we been kings or the members of royal households we could have had nothing more."

William Boltz and Edward Freedman, who were the two Boston schoolboys on the trip, said that the great hospitality of the South Americans impressed most of all. He said that he was going to lecture on the trip in all the high schools of Boston in the fall.

Mr. Akroyd, who studied the woolen industry, said: "There will be great development of the woolen trade, if the present tariff bill passes Congress. A class of raw wool never imported before will be brought in, but this development will depend on how the manufacturers keep pace with the business. They cannot touch us on fine wool, however."

Frank W. Burdett of Silver, Burdett & Co. said that as the educational institutions of South America were growing all the time there would be an increase of business for the American publishing houses dealing in this class of works.

Frank H. Bowers of Kidder, Peabody & Co. said:

"The money conditions in the countries we have visited are very tight. I think,

however, that they will be straightened out when the conditions in Europe grow out of the Balkan war are settled and the tariff in the United States finally settled. They want American capital in those countries and want it badly. They also need American banks."

NEW YORK—As the Vasari arrived 12 hours ahead of time, the plans of officials of the chamber to welcome home the travelers went awry. About 30 persons intended to take the midnight train from Boston last night to greet their returning relatives and friends in the morning, but instead of this only a few who were notified by telephone caught the 1 o'clock train from Boston, and these did not reach the dock in Brooklyn until after the travelers had landed.

The only person waiting on the pier as the steamer was warped into the pier was Mrs. Frederic F. Cutler.

Robert S. Coffin, first assistant secretary of the chamber; Claude A. Palmer, a member of the trade extension committee of the chamber, and Mrs. Oscar H. Stevens, together with several newspaper men were the only ones to catch the 1 o'clock, and when they reached the dock Mrs. Stevens found that her husband had left the pier. The met later at an uptown hotel.

Mr. Stevens was one of a few who were able to pass the custom officials quickly. The others had to remain on the pier for an hour or so. Here they talked of their trip, however, with much pleasure.

COL. KINCAIDE THANKS SKIPPER

The unusual courtesies accorded the delegation from the Boston Chamber of Commerce on its recent South American tour by Captain March of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's liner Guatemala have been acknowledged in a warmly appreciative letter from Col. Henry L. Kincaide of the delegation.

In this letter Mr. Kincaide, on behalf of the entire delegation, has extended to the captain the heartiest thanks for the many kindnesses shown the members.

A. G. HARTUNG WINS IN SHOOT AT WAKEFIELD

Trophy in Tanner Match Secured by Man in Navy—Two-Team Contest for the Alexander McGregor Prize On

WORLD RECORD MADE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Seaman A. G. Hartung, U. S. N., won the Tanner match today at 600 yards on the Wakefield rifle range in the week's shooting in the ninth annual meeting of the New England Military Rifle Association, making a possible score of 50.

The Tanner match is for the trophy presented by Brig.-Gen. Herbert S. Tanner of Rhode Island and for seven cash prizes. There were 64 competitors in today's shooting match.

Scores of the winners are: Seaman A. G. Hartung, U. S. N., 50; Priv. C. H. Martin, U. S. marine corps, 49; Priv. J. S. Stewart, Massachusetts, 48; Corp. E. Austin, U. S. marine corps, 48; Corp. F. Luaders, U. S. marine corps, 47; Lieut. G. H. Dowbey, U. S. N., 47; Corp. R. Lecuyer, U. S. marine corps, 47.

The Councilor Alexander McGregor two men team match trophy is also being competed for today at the Wakefield range.

Capt. Stewart W. Wise of the sixth Massachusetts regiment headquarters established the new world's record of 101 consecutive bull's eyes, made at 800 yards in competition yesterday. His record was made in the Clapp match and betters the best previous record of 87 consecutive bull's eyes made two years ago. Captain Wise also holds the world's record on the 500-yard range, made also at Wakefield some years ago.

Capt. Wise also secured two bull's eyes for sighting shots, which made the total consecutive bull's eyes 103 in number, although the two sighting shots are not counted in the official score.

Starting this afternoon at 1 o'clock, the Winchester individual match at the 1000 yards stage for two trophies and prizes presented by the Winchester Arms Company will be held and will be followed by the Abbott match, an individual competitive match at 200 yards surprise fire for trophy presented by Gen. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., adjutant-general of Rhode Island. This was a new match last year.

Tomorrow competition in the Hayden team match, which with the New England interstate match are the principal events of the week, will start at 9 o'clock at the 200-yard stage and will be followed by shooting at the 600 and 800 yard stages. The Hayden trophy, valued at \$1000, was presented last year by Col. Charles Hayden, paymaster-general of Massachusetts. Massachusetts holds the first leg in the competition for this trophy.

Both the marine corps and the United States navy sharpshooters have large detachments of men shooting.

This year the range is in command of Capt. Harry Lay of the United States marine corps, with Maj. A. F. Cummings, chief of ordnance of New Hampshire, as chief range officer.

U. S. ALL READY TO EXTEND THE NICARAGUA PLAN

President Does Not Intend to Force Sec. Bryan's Proposed Treaty, but Says Others May Have It by Applying

SENATORS INDORSE

WASHINGTON—President Wilson does not intend making the Nicaraguan treaty a general policy and force it upon the nations of Central America, though he says that if any of them want the same kind of treaty they may have it on application. He denied Monday that either Honduras or Salvador had been considered in the framing of the treaty submitted by Mr. Bryan.

It is known that Honduras will ask that a similar protectorate be exercised by the United States over that country.

The administration, in discussing the Nicaraguan treaty, declared the difference between the amended treaty and the one submitted by the late administration is that the former was negotiated to exploit special privileges and American interests, and that the Bryan treaty is based solely on friendship and desire to help Nicaragua.

A majority of the Senate is swinging around to the support of the plan as advocated by Secretary Bryan and indorsed by President Wilson. Many congressmen Monday afternoon spoke in commendation of the plan.

Senator Lodge of the committee on foreign relations said: "I am cordially in favor of the policy embodied in the Nicaraguan treaty, as submitted by Mr. Bryan with the approval of the President."

"If we are going to maintain the Monroe doctrine, as we always have and shall, it is necessary that we should see that order is maintained in the republics bordering on the Caribbean sea, so that not only our own citizens and interests, but the citizens and interests of other countries may be protected.

"We say to all the world, in the Monroe doctrine, that it must not colonize nor take land on the American continent, and in practice that they must not interfere with American affairs. We cannot take this position unless we are prepared to say to all the world that we will see to it that the rights of citizens or subjects are protected in the countries affected by the Monroe doctrine.

"In this particular case, Nicaragua is desirous of establishing with us the same relation we have with Cuba. We welcome the opportunity. The policy originated by President Roosevelt in Santo Domingo has had the best of results. This is a wide extension of that policy, and, in my opinion, is equally wise and sound."

Senator Stone not only will support Secretary Bryan's new Nicaraguan policy, but will urge the adoption by the United States of a similar relation with Mexico. The Missouri senator believes this country should act as the policeman of the North American continent.

"It seems that Nicaragua is willing," he added, "to cede to the United States an important naval base that would be valuable in defending the Panama canal. I think, however, that if we are going into the business we might include Mexico."

Senator Bacon, chairman of the foreign relations committee, believes that the protectorate features of the proposed treaty should be reduced to a minimum. He thinks the convention must be materially modified. He predicts that the treaty, when toned down, will be ratified by the Senate.

HOLIDAYS FOR ROAD WORK

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Governor Major issued a proclamation Monday setting apart Aug. 20 and 21 as public holidays, to be known as "good road days." Every man in the rural districts and cities of the state is to work on the public highways these two days.

SCHOOL CROP CONTESTS PLANNED

ST. JOHN, N. B.—R. P. Steeves, director of agriculture in schools of the province of New Brunswick, plans to institute a series of competitions in farm crops to be carried out in school work. Teachers are to have special training in agriculture and school gardening.

M. M. MULHALL FOR FIRST TIME SEEKS COUNSEL

Lobby Investigation Is Resumed With Attorney for National Association of Manufacturers Questioning Former Agent

MR. REED OBJECTS

WASHINGTON—Reputation of the story of Martin M. Mulhall, former agent of the National Association of Manufacturers, by Senators Nelson, Clapp and Cummings, in so far as it affected his submitted report of interviews with them, had a decided effect on the Senate lobby investigators today. It was admitted by even those who have heretofore taken Mr. Mulhall's story without question that he will have to secure some other proofs if his declarations are to be accepted at their face value.

Mr. Mulhall continued his story today identifying letters covering his work in Washington and in attempting to break the haters' strike in Philadelphia, Orange, West Orange, Montclair, New York, Hartford, and other eastern cities during the spring of 1909.

The witness today demanded the right to have counsel at the hearing. He declared that the inquiry was "assuming the cast of a political battle." The committee granted the witness the right to employ an attorney, but a few minutes later Senator Reed objected to any more lawyers appearing in the inquiry. His objection was brought forth by an attempt on the part of Attorney McCarter of the N. A. M. to cross-examine Mr. Mulhall.

Mr. McCarter persisted in his questioning, however, seeking to discover when Mr. Mulhall had paid former Representative James E. Watson of Indiana an alleged \$500 retainer for services in forwarding the passage of a tariff committee bill.

Mr. McCarter demanded the check stub.

"I paid it in cash," Mr. Mulhall said. "I drew the money from the German Savings Bank of Baltimore."

A letter from Thomas Gibson, a New York financial writer from whom David Lamar testified he got information to base his charge of an \$82,000,000 forgery on the books of the Union Pacific railroad, was put in the record Monday. Mr. Gibson wrote he did not know Mr. Lamar; did not now believe there was forgery, and was sending out a retraction to his subscribers.

Paul D. Cravath, counsel for the railroad, put in a letter from a firm of public accountants, explaining the apparent discrepancies upon which Mr. Lamar based his charges.

SUFFRAGISTS TAKE PETITIONS TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON—Scores of automobiles filled with suffragists are hastening toward Washington bearing petitions to Congress for a constitutional amendment granting universal suffrage, and by the end of the week leaders of the National Woman Suffrage Association say these automobiles will be numbered by the hundreds. The Senate and House are to be visited by the motoring women July 31.

Already a member of state parties of women are on their way here afoot. An official announcement says that delegations are now on the road from Montana, Tennessee, Virginia, New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and several other states.

These early starters are speaking for suffrage along the way, and swelling their lists of signatures to the petition to Congress.

Extended preparations are being made for the general reception at Hyattsville, Md., to the women pilgrims. H. Martin Williams, reading clerk of the House, has volunteered to act as announcer as the several state delegations arrive in their cars.

A large number of senators and representatives have promised to serve on the reception committee, provided public business will permit, and there is to be music and other features.

MEDIATORS TO URGE ERIE RAILROAD MEN TO ARBITRATE

NEW YORK—The mediators named by President Wilson to deal with the disagreement between the managers and conductors and trainmen of the eastern railroads devoted their attention today to the Erie road which has refused to arbitrate the demands of the brotherhoods. Instead of continuing their conferences with the representatives of the employees and the railroad managers, the mediators arranged to confer with the Erie officials this afternoon.

An attempt will be made to induce the Erie to consent to have the demands of its employees arbitrated along with those of the other roads.

Judge William L. Chambers, Judge Martin A. Knapp and Assistant Commissioner G. W. W. Hanger, opened headquarters and invited the roads' conference committee of managers to appear on Monday morning. At 10 o'clock the committee, headed by Chairman Elisha Lee of the Pennsylvania, arrived and the board went into session.

It was learned that the committee insisted that the roads' eight grievances be incorporated in the signed articles for arbitration.

At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon the mediators met A. B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conduc-

tors, and W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood's committee of 100 chairmen and conferred 1½ hours. When informed that the conference committee insisted upon submitting its grievances for arbitration the employees refused to consider such a proposition. They said that these were first put forward after the strike vote had been taken and they could not discuss them with their own.

Further, a part of the agreement between the roads and the employees made it imperative that 30 days' notice be given before such a question could be brought up.

EIGHTEEN LYNN VOTERS TALK TAX

LYNN, Mass.—The subject of establishing a tax limit for current expenses in Lynn was discussed before the municipal council in city hall Monday night. But 18 citizens were present and accordingly the council voted to adjourn until 8 o'clock next Monday night, when the subject will be taken up again.

HAVE THE MONITOR SENT TO YOUR SUMMER ADDRESS

Subscribers who are to spend the summer months at mountain, seashore or country addresses may have THE MONITOR mailed to them daily by sending notice to the

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, Boston, Mass.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

TRIED RECIPES

COOLED CLAM BROTH

MAKE one and one-half quarts of clam broth and cool in the usual fashion, setting in the refrigerator until wanted. Whip one half cup of heavy cream until stiff, flavoring with a little celery salt and coloring with paprika to taste. When serving in bouillon cups, put a large spoonful of the whipped cream on top of each cup.

MINUTE BISCUITS

One pint of sour milk or buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of melted butter, enough flour to make soft dough, just stiff enough to handle. Mix, roll and cut out rapidly with a little handling as may be and bake in a quick oven.

FRIED CAULIFLOWER

Pick out all the green leaves from a cauliflower and cut off the stalk close. Put it, head downward, into a saucepan full of boiling, salted water. Do not over-boil it. Drain it on a sieve, pick it out into small sprigs and place them in a deep dish with plenty of vinegar, pepper and salt. When they have lain about an hour in this, drain them, dip them in butter, and fry in hot lard to a golden color.

FRIZZLED BEEF

Chip the beef as thin as paper with a very sharp knife. Melt in a frying pan butter the size of an egg, stir the beef about in it for two or three minutes, dust in a little flour, add half a teacup of rich cream, boil and serve in a covered dish.

ROASTED TONGUE

Soak for two hours; sprinkle salt over it, and drain in a colander; this should be done with fresh tongues before using; boil it slowly for two hours; take off the skin, roast, and baste with butter. Serve with brown gravy and currant jelly sauce.

BOILED TONGUE

If the tongue is not hard, soak it not more than three hours. Put it into a steppan with plenty of cold water and a bunch of herbs; let it come to a boil, skim and simmer gently until tender, peel off the skin and garnish it with parsley and lemon.—Los Angeles Express.

BREAKFAST FISH

When fish can be procured fresh nothing is daintier than a small piece of broiled fish for the midsummer breakfast. Fish is so much more palatable and tempting broiled than cooked in any other way that this is the only form of cooking that ought to be followed in warm weather. To broil fish successfully, clean, wash and dry it. Split it and remove the backbone or else cook it with the backbone in. Sprinkle the inside of the fish with salt and put it on a buttered gridiron. First broil the skin side for a couple of minutes. Turn and finish cooking on the other side. This method of cooking the skin side only a couple of minutes makes it easier to handle the fish. Garnish the broiled fish with slices of lemon and sprigs of parsley.—Chicago Record Herald.

HOW MUCH WALL-PAPER NEEDED

American products are all standardized

INQUIRIES such as these are frequently made, says the Delineator: "Will you please tell me how to measure a room for wall paper? Are the rolls standardized? Where should the picture-molding be placed?"

All American wall papers are standardized on the basis of a single roll containing 36 square feet, exclusive of the margins left for trimming. Prices are all based on this unit, which the dealers call a "piece." Unfortunately for the layman, the term "single roll" is misleading; it does not mean the finished roll you buy—that may be double, or triple, or quadruple roll. Suppose, for the purposes of measuring, we use the term "piece." A single roll, then, is a roll that contains one, or 36 square feet. A double roll contains two pieces, and so on. Always ask the dealer how many pieces there are to the roll when you have selected your wall paper, because the longer the roll the smaller will be the waste of short lengths. The widths usually sold are 18, 22, 30 and 36 inches.

The mistake people make oftentimes when measuring for wall-papers is that they forget they are not measuring for a fabric. You can estimate exactly how many yards of curtain stuff you will need, for instance, because you can buy 50 yards of it in one piece if necessary, and there will be practically no waste. But wall-papers come in short rolls, and there is the inevitable waste of short ends to be reckoned with.

It is quite important to remember the length of the roll when you are measuring the room. Suppose your side wall requires strips nine feet long, and you are using a 36-inch paper four yards long. You will get only one long strip and a leftover piece of three feet out of each roll. This leftover scrap will be useless unless you have an accidental space beneath a window or above a door. It is best to be safe and order a few rolls too many if you are doing your own estimating.

If the paper you use has a large figure, you will have to allow for much greater waste than if the paper is plain. Suppose the "repeat" of the figure is 18 inches; you will have to allow not 18 inches extra, but 36, because the larger

DAINTY, SIMPLE AND GIRLISH

Gown of white marquisette, lace trimmed

NO PRETTIER summer dancing frock than this one could be asked. It is dainty, it is simple and it is girlish. As it is shown here, the material is white marquisette and the trimming heavy lace, but it would be easy to copy the lines in any simple fabric.

Creme de-chine would be charming made in this way, cotton voile would make up attractively, white lawn and batiste would be appropriate and the trimming can always be varied to suit the material.

The season is one of color and the dress made from rose colored chiffon or marquisette with trimming of white lace would be pleasing, or the white frock could be worn with a colored sash or girdle, or again the white dress of transparent material could be worn over a colored slip. All the shades of yellow and all the shades of American beauty are especially fashionable. Yellow is somewhat cooler in effect for mid-summer. White marquisette over a slip of amber colored messaline would make a fascinating summer dress.

The skirt is made in four gores. The blouse is a simple one, with separate sleeves that are sewed to the arm-holes.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 7½ yards of material 27, 4¼ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 21 yards of narrow, 5 yards of wide banding to make as shown in front view.

The pattern of the dress (7834) is cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



FANCY BASKETS OF SWEET GRASS

SWEET grass receptacles seem to be the most suitable of all fabrics for holding summer fancy work and the smaller sized baskets come in wonderfully attractive shapes to be transformed into bags, according to the Cleveland Plain Dealer. One size, a miniature replica of the old fashioned stocking basket, is fitted with a satin bag attached plainly an inch from the mouth of the basket and drawn up with double ribbons. The interior furnishings, attached by ribbons to the edge of the basket, consist of a sweet grass thimble holder, a tiny satin emery and reel of thread. Trimming the outer rim of the basket's mouth or lip are clusters of narrow satin ribbon alternating with tabs ending with little bow-knots, also in ribbon.

Still more practical is a round and flat sweetgrass basket in Roman colorings, to which is attached a huge bag-top of flowered satin lined with china silk. By stitching the outer side of the bag and its lining perpendicularly, to divide them into four sections, and then running draw ribbons through their several shirred tops, four separate pockets for sewing utensils can be formed, leaving a space in the center of the main bag for miscellaneous articles.

NEEDLE NOTES

Loosely woven ramie linens are much used just now as a background for designs carried out in soft cottons. Outlining, French knots, some solid work and a few eyelets are thrown into relief by rows of evenly spaced darning.

Italian cut work still holds its own, particularly for candle shades.

The dainty lazy daisy embroidery is proving a very popular decoration for dressing saques and boudoir caps. A saque observed not long ago sloped from the pointed elbow drapery to a point in front as well as to a point in back. The cape had a full gathered back with a front flap turned back and embroidered. A rosette coquettishly terminated the flap at each side.

Little cowbells, lacy things, some of flit, others of Tenerife, are much affected just now for the dressing table under tiny china ornaments.—San Diego Union.

WORTH KNOWING

Fish to be crisp should not be covered while cooking.

Odd bits of soap, when boiled, make an excellent shampoo jelly.

Lamp wicks, if boiled in weakened vinegar, will burn much brighter.

Marble should be washed with ammonia and water rather than soap.

A few drops of rosewater added to almonds will prevent their oiling when chopped.

After peeling onions rub your hands with celery or parsley. It will counteract the odor.—Philadelphia Times.

STYLES AS SEEN IN NEW YORK

Double skirts in two materials growing in favor

IT must have surprised many of the women who still cling to the tight bodice and skirt, to see how completely the smart set abandoned the fad. Not that skirts are wide at the foot, far from it, but the looseness prevails from the knee up, and there are extremely easy lines to the waists of all fashionable costumes. Whatever the reason, women are gowning to be thoroughly comfortable in torrid weather. The thinnest of supple silks, crepes, and cottons are worn for all occasions, writes Fannie Field from New York.

Flounced skirts in two, three or more rows are especially liked, the flounces are all floppy and clinging, except those that form peplums, and these often set well out from the narrow skirt beneath, some of them even stiffened at the hem to give the only flare that fashion permits. Very tall, slender women find this mode becoming, and it accords well with the Medici heads, and sweeping lines obtained in headwear by the aigrette-like arrangement of plumes attached to just enough hat to give them a base.

Waists, gowns, ruffs and garnitures of all sorts are all built of shadow lace, which was never more popular though it has long ceased to be novel. Tulle and nets have quite left chiffons behind, though this soft fabric still plays an important part as a lining and backing that brings out the pattern of the lace webs delightfully. Dances and dinner frocks are especially dainty in the laces, the flounced skirts and flou lines of the newest bodies being exactly right for development in this filmy weave.

Double skirts in which two or more materials are used are growing in favor, and one sees very smart models in tailored skirts where the double effects are simulated cleverly by various cuts and emplacements.

The most worn skirt of the season for general use is the shepherd's check in black and white, quite small blocks being reckoned smartest. Worn with a black or blue cloth coat, built in loose cut-away lines, these make a trig and becoming rig. Waists of cotton voile, crepe or the washable silks made on loose simple lines with turned back collars and frills finishing the front complete these get-ups which are as practical as they are stylish.

Ribbon trimmings that show through the outer material of lace or net on both waist and skirts, are losing none of their vogue, though one sees such effects everywhere. Shirred ribbons are used as well as gold and silver ones, and contrasting colors are often employed. For instance, if a broad satin ribbon of geranium red is worn around the waist, there will be a higher one of light blue or old green tied at the side in a full bow.

The narrow neck band of velvet ribbon with or without its slides and ornaments of rhinestones or diamonds is often accompanied by velvet bracelets tied about the wrist in a careless bow on the outside of the arm. The same arrangement is often worn over a lace sleeve. A late fad in line with the liking for upstanding neck ruffles, is to finish the velvet neck band with a butterfly bow of tulle at the back of the neck, that shows becomingly at either side.

ANSWERING AN INVITATION

Correct forms for social affairs

PEOPLE, unless they go out a good deal in society, are sometimes puzzled what to do about an invitation, whether or not an answer is required and what sort of an answer. Such little points of etiquette are very easily forgotten if one lives in a quiet way, and yet they are the very things about which it is most embarrassing to make a mistake, says a Chicago Inter Ocean contributor.

So I was not greatly surprised when my cousin Midge ran in to see me the other day to ask me what she should do about an invitation to an at home which she had just received.

"Why, as a general rule," I said, "an invitation to an at home requires no answer, but I cannot be quite sure until I have seen the card. Have you brought it with you?"

"Oh, yes, I brought it," she replied, handing it to me, "for I was so puzzled about it. I thought an at home was an afternoon reception, something like a tea, but this seems to be an evening affair."

I gave one look at it. "This is an invitation to a big dance," I said, "for you see it has 'Dancing' in the lower left-hand corner."

The invitation in question was worded as follows:

Mrs. John Stanton Rogers
Miss Rogers
At Home

Thursday, July tenth,
At half-past nine o'clock.

Dancing. Elm Court.
Glen Cove, Long Island.

"This invitation requires an immediate acceptance or regret written in the third person," I continued. "If the word 'Dancing' had been omitted from the corner of the card exactly the same form could be used for an evening reception, which is similar to an afternoon reception or large tea except for the fact that the guests and host and hostess are in evening dress. Sometimes at these big receptions where all social sets are invited and there are numbers of both middle-aged and young people after a certain hour the younger set is allowed to dance. When this is to be the case the invitation is worded exactly like the one you have received, but instead of having simply the word 'Dancing' engraved in one corner, which shows that the affair is nothing but a dance, the expression 'Dancing at twelve' or 'Dancing after supper' should take its place, thus denoting that the earlier part of the evening will be devoted to a formal reception."

"But just what shall I say when I answer my invitation?" said Midge, still puzzled.

"Why, word your answer exactly the same as you would for an ordinary dance invitation that requests the 'pleasure of your company.' All that is necessary is to write:

"Miss Margaret Whittington accepts with pleasure Mrs. John Stanton Rogers and Miss Rogers' kind invitation for Thursday, July the tenth."

"Or if you do not want to go, you can write:

"Miss Margaret Whittington regrets exceedingly her inability to accept Mrs. John Stanton Rogers' kind invitation for Thursday evening, July the tenth."

"Many people consider it better taste in sending a regret to give a reason why one cannot come as 'owing to a previous engagement,' or 'because she is leaving for the mountains before that date,' or something like that."

"How about invitations written on visiting cards?"

"Usually such an invitation requires no answer. Invitations to teas are often sent out in this way and so are garden party invitations if the garden party is to be rather a simple affair. But it is getting to be the custom even for informal dances to write on the visiting card below the name of the hostess something like this:

Dancing at half past nine
June twenty-fourth
R. S. V. P.

"In this case the R. S. V. P. is put on the card to show that an answer is expected, for, as I have just said, as a rule invitations written on visiting cards need no answer. Invitations to card parties can also be written on visiting cards. Such invitations should of course be answered. And the acknowledgment can either be written formally in the third person or it can take the shape of a note in the first person, beginning, 'My dear Mrs. Brown,' and ending 'Cordially (or Sincerely) yours, Margaret Whittington.'"

"Supposing I am not sure whether I can go or not?"

"In that case you must send regrets. The acceptance to an invitation must be definite."

"How soon should one answer invitations?"

"If the invitation is to a large affair and is sent out two weeks or ten days in advance, a delay of a day or two is permissible, but if it is a small card party or dinner given in a week's time the answer should be despatched at once or at least the next morning after it has been received. When an invitation is sent to both husband and wife, as of course it must be at all parties where there are both gentlemen and ladies, the wife must acknowledge the invitation

GLOVES HELD UP

I was considerably annoyed by my long gloves slipping down my arm after they had been washed once, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. But I have relieved the trouble by ripping a short place in the hems and running in narrow flat elastic and hemming down again.

TO CLEAN CEILING

Smoke from a lamp or gas often soils a ceiling in one particular spot, while the rest remains beautifully white, says the Chicago Journal. It is useful to know that soiled ceilings caused by lamp and gas will be rendered less conspicuous if rubbed over with dry whiting.

MEN'S CLOTHES THIS SUMMER

What is prescribed by fashion's dictates

THE sack suit is man's summer dress for the world over, says the Delineator. There are occasional opportunities for the morning coat, which we know better as the cutaway, but its usefulness is limited in comparison with the sack.

The sack coat of moderate length—meaning a few inches below the hips—fitting the figure closely, cut in the collar to show an inch or more of the waistcoat, with two hip pockets and one for the handkerchief, and two or three buttons to finish the sleeve—this is the sack coat appropriate to any man.

Slimness and youth make it possible to vary these stable fashions with changes such as patch pockets, a narrow cuff on the sleeve, or a decided cutaway sweep to the front. What tailors call natural shoulders have permanently supplanted the breadth that was formerly gained by padding or other artificial means.

The waistcoat should be of the same material as the coat and trousers to accord with the latest dictates of fashion in men's dress, which has decreed that the fancy waistcoat is, even for summer wear, no longer so smart as it was.

Styles in trousers depend chiefly on whether or not they are turned up. It is safe, however, to say that the best tailors never make them permanently turned up. Here, again, the question of the appropriateness of certain fashions to age and size must be considered. There is a distinct tendency to cut the trousers tight at the ankle.

There is a wide variety of summer materials for the sack suit. The introduction of certain very light materials described as "tropical" has increased the number possible. In flannels there are some striking combinations of color.

As distinctively summer in weight although not in material, are chevrons and worsteds, and the popularity of serge in dark blue makes that material classical

for a summer suit. Gray is with blue, perhaps, recognized by tailors as more distinctly the summer color than any other.

While it is really the coat that proclaims the well dressed man, there are details of summer dress which may go far toward imparting smartness or appropriateness to dress which are not necessarily expensive. Perhaps no single article of man's dress may go so far in affecting his personal appearance as his collar. And the modish collar of the present summer is the result of a development which has ended in the turn-down collar for all seasons of the year.

The unstarched shirt in summer has long ceased to be a fashion only for the young. Whether it be made in silk or linen, and whether the bosoms be plaited or plain—in silk shirts the tendency is to make them plain rather than plaited, owing to the weight of the material—they have soft, double cuffs.

Nothing in town during the summer is too formal for a dinner coat. Thus it happens that a dress suit need be worn only in the evening at some of the most fashionable resorts or in the fashionable places near New York from May until November. Soft plaited shirts are made by the New York haberdashers for wear in the summer with a dinner coat.

These broad ties have proved so successful in brocade that the summer finds them imitated in foulards, rep and other thin silk materials adapted for summer wear. The popularity of combinations of black and white has never been greater than it is today.

Well dressed men as a rule keep to black or tan socks, with shoes of the same color, although for tennis and yachting white socks with white buckskin or canvas shoes are the best. For summer days the black or tan oxford is the most popular shoe. The best makes are cut with straight lines, and are flat and neat as to toe cap and heel.

The Working Out Of Great Problems

Means of communication between even the remotest corners of the world are constantly being developed. This and the interchange of ideas, of products and of men tends to cement together the different races and nations. What affects one is correspondingly felt by all.

In the work of bringing men closer together, which means to know, to understand and to appreciate each other better, the influence of the daily newspaper is potent. That newspaper which comprehensively lays before newspaper readers each day's world-news comes nearest to fulfilling the first need of a daily carrier of information.

We shall become broader and more fully informed by the reading of such a paper; but we should become better if we read understandingly a newspaper which publishes the clean, worth while news and interprets it constructively.

Foremost in exemplifying the practical working out of the principles of clean journalism the Monitor is welcomed in the homes of earnest, sincere and thoughtful people, wherever English is read. News, editorials and advertising columns may be relied upon as being truthful, dependable and informing.

Will you not introduce the Monitor into your home if it is not already received there? It is a power for good wherever it goes.

Many Ministers and Five Ambassadors Still to Be Chosen

Nominations Thus Far Made by Chief Executive Considered on the Whole as Well Chosen—Several Men High in Scholarship in List as It at Present Appears

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has appointed five of the 30 ambassadors who represent the United States abroad—eight in Europe, one in Asia and one in South America—and every one of them is prominently mentioned in "Who's Who" as a man of literary or other distinction. He has appointed 12 of the 33 ministers who represent the United States in all parts of the world, and only five of them have the distinction of a mention in "Who's Who," which has led to the conclusion that while the President is being very careful in the selection of the ambassadors, he is permitting the demands of practical politics, in a larger or smaller way, to dictate in the matter of the ministers.

Of the ministers thus far appointed only one, Dr. Henry Van Dyke of New Jersey, who has gone to The Hague, is a man of literary distinction. Two of them, Charles S. Hartman of Montana, who goes to Ecuador, and Benton McMillin of Tennessee, who goes to Peru, are politicians, and have no serious claim to distinction outside of that calling, which in this case is not mentioned in any offensive sense.

Joseph E. Willard of Virginia, who goes to Spain, has achieved his only public reputation in the politics of his native state. It is understood that Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of Wisconsin, who is appointed minister to China, which appointment would be on a par with that of Dr. Van Dyke, for Professor Reinsch is a noted scholar and is one of the greatest of American experts on questions relating to the far east. Several of his books discuss those questions. The other seven ministers have no reputations outside their own states, and were not even widely known until they received their diplomatic appointments.

It is understood that the President will continue in the diplomatic service Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, appointed minister to Denmark under a previous administration, and should this be done, another American man of letters will have been recognized by the American man of letters now occupying the White House.

It is regretted by many men interested in public affairs that the example which the administration has set for itself in the case of China, the Netherlands and the proposed retention of Dr. Egan, should not have been followed more closely in dealing with the Latin countries of Central and South America, where young diplomats, risen from the ranks, were displaced in several instances in order to make room for appointees owing their good fortune to political services.

The very highest and best grades of American scholarship are said to be represented in Frederic C. Penfield, who is ambassador to Austria-Hungary; James W. Gerard, who is ambassador to Germany; Walter Hines Page, who is ambassador to Great Britain; Thomas Nelson Page, who is ambassador to Italy, and George W. Guthrie, who is ambassador to Japan.

Mr. Penfield is a personal friend of the President of long standing, and took his M. A. degree at Princeton in 1907. Justice Gerard, who had had a distinguished record in the law and on the bench in New York, was recommended for appointment by the united bench and bar of that state, and by practically all of the Democratic senators, headed by Senators Hughes and Hollis. Walter Hines Page and the President have been intimate personal and literary friends for many years. The appointment of Thomas Nelson Page recognized one of the most prominent of the literary men of the old South, while that of Mr. Guthrie recognized the best element of the Democratic party in western Pennsylvania. These five men have college degrees of all kinds, and for years have been very prominent in their respective fields of endeavor.

The ministers thus far appointed are as follows: John D. O'Rear of Missouri, to Bolivia; Thaddeus A. Thomson of Texas, to Colombia; Edward J. Hale of North Carolina, to Costa Rica; William E. Gonzales of South Carolina, to Cuba; A. G. Schmedemann of Wisconsin, to Norway; Henry Van Dyke of New Jersey, to the Netherlands; Benjamin L. Jefferson of Colorado, to Nicaragua; Benton McMillin of Tennessee, to Peru; Joseph E. Willard of Virginia, to Spain; Pleasant A. Stovall of Georgia, to Switzerland; Paul S. Reinsch of Wisconsin, to China; and Charles S. Hartman of Montana, to Ecuador. To this list, presumably, should be added the name of Maurice Francis Egan of the District of Columbia, to some European post.

Dr. Van Dyke, Prof. Reinsch and Dr. Egan are especially well qualified, both by education and experience, for the diplomatic field of activity. There was a peculiar fitness in sending Dr. Van Dyke to The Hague, just as there was a peculiar fitness in sending Thomas Nelson Page to Rome. Like Rome, The Hague is not of the first importance from the standpoint of diplomacy, but it is a place of the highest importance from the standpoint of a proper interpretation of the character and spirit of the American people to the people of the old world. No Americans could do this work more acceptably than the two diplomats recently named. John Lothrop Motley's service at The Hague was of more value to Holland than to us, although it enriched American literature with a historic work of the highest character. What the spell of his new environment may tempt Dr. Van Dyke

to undertake in a literary way, either now or after a while, remains to be seen, but it is assumed that his four years of service will find some fitting expression in literary form. The same assumption applies to Thomas Nelson Page at Rome. How well Professor Reinsch is fitted for his new task will be recognized by a few statements from his authorized biography: After graduating at the University of Wisconsin, he studied at the University of Berlin, and at Rome and at Paris. Since 1901 he has been professor of political science at his alma mater. He was a delegate to the third Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, to the first Pan-American congress at Santiago in 1909, is a member of the Pan-American commission of the United States and of various other American societies. He is the author, among others, of the following works: "The Common Law in the Early American Colonies," "World Politics at the End of the Nineteenth Century as Influenced by the Oriental Situation," "Colonial Government," "Colonial Administration," "Intellectual Currents in the Far East," "International Unions," "The New South America." Several of the books have been translated into Japanese and Chinese.

So far as the ambassadors and ministers are concerned, President Wilson will make a clean sweep, with the possible exception of Dr. Egan, but in the matter of consuls general it is his intention to apply the same rules as to promotions based on efficiency records that were instituted by the Roosevelt and Taft administrations. That is to say that nobody is to be dismissed or demoted because he is a Republican, and nobody will be promoted merely because he is a Democrat.

In the matter of ambassadors and ministers, thus far, the President in the main, has made unusually good selections, in the opinion of public men in this city. In cases where he has apparently departed from his rule in this respect, the explanation is offered by the knowing ones that it was not easy in all cases to refuse to recognize loyal party work.

WHITE PAINT FOR COUNTRY

Editorial Reflection of the Observation of the People Who Go to the Country and Form Ideas

POSSIBLY not all the advice of the people who go out from the big towns to the country places in the summer time would be accepted to the certain advantage of those who, living in the country, are entitled to develop some of their own opinions. Indeed, there happens occasionally a metropolitan invasion that serves its best purpose as an example of what the country place owners would very well not do. There are indications of architecture that it is to be hoped, and with no slight confidence, will not lead to a general copying. But on the question of paint, if the city opinion is correctly gauged, the influence of its judgment would be entirely fortunate. It is practically unanimous for white, with green blinds.

The traditions of New England all go to the support of this simple scheme. Its one ancient variation is to yellow and white, which is the combination that immediately comes to mind when the term "colonial" is used. At that, it is much to be questioned if the yellows and buffs would make more than a minority showing in a canvass of the houses of the colonial period. They would have a rival in number in those that were given the red which persists still as a color for the barns and had a certain claim to favor in the days of strict economy, for none was more lasting than the Venetian red. The inexpensive pigments of the old days were this dull red and the ochre, which in the country stores were sold out of barrels at prices that it would be a wish to prevent increase of the discontent over the greater cost of common things. But white was the favorite and still has the claim of ancestral indorsement.

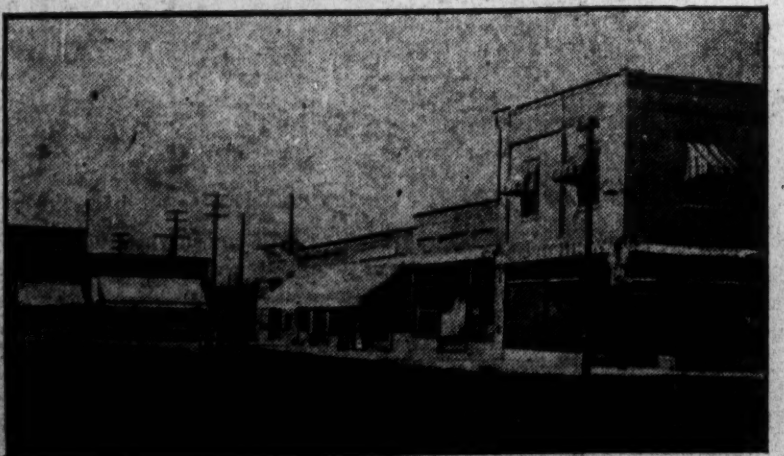
Prudence and fitness joined hands in the choice of white and green for the country

houses. It was economical. In the days before the advent of the ready mixed combinations, doubtfully taking the name of paint, when white lead was always pure, as it is to be hoped it generally is now, and linseed oil was obtainable at a price but a fraction of that it now commands, there was nothing that could make a better showing than this simple mixture, with a possible addition of a little of the other product of corrosion, white zinc. The zinc was credited with giving some added permanence to the coat. Examination of the clapboards of some of the old houses, where there was the laying of one coat over another as the years demanded and before the days of the painter's burning device, will show an incrustation that is almost like a metal protection to the wood. It is the testimony to the purity of the old time paint products and the liberality of their application. And what was directed by economy was approved by beauty.

What finer addition to the country landscape than the group of white buildings, the farmhouse and its barns and sheds, standing by themselves in the midst of the fields or along the roads that clamber over the hills. If this is true of the detached homes it is not less so of the village houses. It is here that the variations are found that go to emphasize the desirability of the uniform white and green. An entire village street of the widely set houses—some of them with the dignity of the big pillars, some of them the hip roof, roomy looking houses, an occasional gambrel roof, but chiefly the story and a half homey places—is best adorned when they are seen among the trees with their pure white and the windows sheltered by blinds of green.

The house of color was an intruder at the outset and is an offender still.

FRUITA, COL., LITTLE CITY WITH THRIFTY POPULATION



FRUITA, Col.—This is a beautiful little city of 1500 people located in western Colorado in Grand valley. The valley is 100 miles long and 40 miles wide and is known widely for its fine fruits. The city of Fruit has electric lights, mountain water supply, telephone service, two central schools and high school, public library, the D. & R. G. railroad and the Grand Junction and Grand Valley electric railway. Fruit has a thrifty population with modern homes and other conveniences.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"THE TRUTH" For the final week of the Eleanor Gordon stock company season at the Plymouth theater the bill is "The Truth," a comedy in four acts. This is the first stock production of the play in Boston. Miss Clara Bloodgood produced it at the Park theater several years ago. The present cast is:

Tom Warder..... Douglas J. Wood
Roland..... Wright Kramer
Fred Lindon..... Edward Sangford
Servant..... William Lorenz
Eve Lindon..... Gladys Wilson
Laura Fraser..... Francesca Rotoli
Mrs. Genevieve Crespiigny.

Mrs. George Hibbard Becky Warder..... Eleanor Gordon In many ways this is the finest of the Fitch plays, though his hectic last play, "The City," was more talked about. "The Truth" is a keen study of feminine character, especially defined in an individual who was not reared to respect veracity. Like her father, Becky continually told little untruths to smooth over the little hummocks of life, with the result that she was continually building mountains of difficulty for herself.

With the best of intentions she had daily meetings with another woman's husband in an endeavor to smooth out his marital misunderstandings. He didn't want them smoothed out, and in the end shows himself a good deal of a cad. Meantime Becky's stolid husband grows distrustful because of the web of little deceptions that she is constantly spinning. He finally says they must part when he finds that she has sent a check to her spendthrift father, in spite of well grounded requests not to.

Becky goes at once to her father, and there is a long and touching scene in which she learns for the first time that the very flaw in her character, identical with her father's weak spot, is what separated her parents. Becky is good at heart, though, and in the end refuses to go on with a deceit invented by her father to bring her husband to her. The husband sees things straight now, however, and all is forgiven. One feels that the author has pretty well shown that Becky has now learned her lesson.

Mr. Fitch developed his theme with

power and keen insight, and clung closely to his idea all through. He even used his theme in building up a delightfully comic sub-plot involving the wife's father and good-hearted, if fatuous, Mrs. Crespiigny, with whom the father boards. As Mrs. Crespiigny, Mrs. Hibbard has the best opportunity that has yet fallen to her on the Boston stage and she filled every demand completely. Indeed, the applause that followed her second act scene amounted almost to a recall such as heard when an opera singer carries a whole audience to hearty applause.

Miss Gordon made the wife an altogether sympathetic and believably creature, and with the spontaneity that will come with a few more performances will carry off her difficult and peculiar role to the full satisfaction of her audiences. Wright Kramer gave an amusing character study as the father, and Douglas Wood pictured the honest and slow thinking husband well. Miss Wilson did some of her best emotional acting as the wife the heroine tried to help. The others satisfied.

OTHER BOSTON INTERESTS

Varied entertainment is offered this week at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater, and all the acts are shown here for the first time, it is announced. An elaborate dancing spectacle is a feature, and while some of the movements and costumes are extreme, the quality is above the usual offering of this sort in vaudeville, particularly so in the art of Mlle. Marini and Mlle. Bronski, who have appeared with the Metropolitan opera company.

Others who appear are the Willis twins, in popular songs, some of which they wrote themselves; Violinsky, who gives a tasteful musical act, in spite of travesty expectation aroused by his name; Lillian Webb and her dancing pikaninnies; Canfield and Ashley in a specialty; the Heddaers, equilibrists; Billy Arlington and company in a sketch; Moore and Elliott, in a musical skit.

Frank Ferguson, in another bright farce from his repertory, is on the bill at the Bijou theater this week. Other entertainment is provided by Charles F. Gammon, lecturer on Korea; slides of Burne-Jones' paintings; Miss Ruth Ivey, violinist; Lyman and Seaman, in duet from "La Boheme;" Pathe's weekly news reel and photo plays.

The "Quo Vadis" pictures continue at the Tremont theater twice daily indefinitely.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

FRIENDSHIP

All worthy men, my brothers,
Have ever found it thus:
If we're true friends to others
They'll be true friends to us.

In her obvious desire to recapture Adrianople and other portions of her lost territory Turkey shows a disposition to "let bygones be bygones" and locate her boundary lines where they were previous to the unhappy war.

FITTING

Editor—What became of that wireless telegram from that ship disabled 500 miles at sea? Why didn't you run it on the front page?
Assistant—I thought it was more appropriate to run it over the "Help Wanted" columns.

In Germany recently, wireless telephone communications were heard distinctly at a distance of nearly 400 miles. With one of these instruments established in a home, it ought to be possible to make a boy sleeping on the second floor, understand when it is time for him to get up and get ready for his breakfast.

PUBLICITY

Little Boy Blue, come blow your horn
Or the world may not know that you
ever were born;
So just go to work and right now at
devising
Good deeds that will give you the best
advertising.

The Cubans are appealing to the United States Congress not to put a tariff on bananas. It would seem as if banana peel ought to enable that fruit to slip through without any trouble.

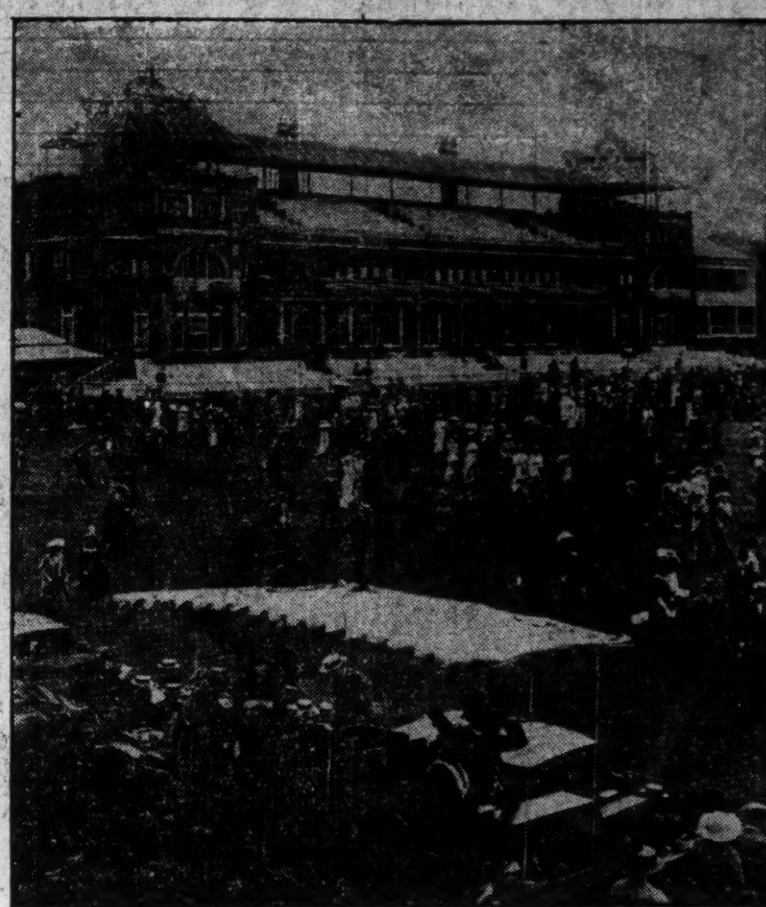
FLEET WORKS OUT WAR PROBLEM

NEWPORT, R. I.—The North Atlantic fleet, consisting of 11 battleships, 17 torpedo boat destroyers and a mine-planning cruiser, left Newport harbor yesterday for England in a drill and to solve a war problem understood to consist of practice in the defense of Narragansett bay from attack. The fleet is under command of Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger. The mine-planning cruiser San Francisco also will engage in the problems.

POSTMASTERSHIP CAUSES DISPUTE

WHITINSVILLE, Mass.—Some Democrats here are not pleased over the indorsement of John D. Leonard for postmaster by Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee. Judge Riley says Mr. Leonard was indorsed first by the Whitinsville town committee of Democrats and the Western Association of Allied Chairmen. Some of the town committeemen say if Mr. Leonard was indorsed they didn't know it.

INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET IS EVER-POPULAR ATTRACTION



(Copyright by Central News)

General view during the luncheon interval at Oxford and Cambridge match at Lords

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Oxford and Cambridge cricket match is probably the most interesting match of the year, alike to varsity and non-varsity men.

The decline of cricket is deplored in many quarters and many are the schemes for making it more interesting to the general public. None of these schemes are in the least required in the case of the university match which is generally certain of a large crowd.

The fact that there is no faintest trace of commercialism about university cricket

is mainly responsible for this but the social element has also to be remembered. There are so many old associations clustering about the university match and their friends and relations have so many old feuds to recall and so many pleasant things to talk about that the match could scarcely fail to be popular. One thing that shows the popularity of the match is that the university colors were very much in evidence in the ladies' dresses, although these are decidedly not this season's colors.

STANDARD PAYS PENALTY OF HALF MILLION TO TEXAS

GREENVILLE, Tex.—Half a million dollars as the penalty and the transfer of 21,500 of the 24,500 shares of stock in the Magnolia Petroleum Company of this state from H. C. Folger, Jr., and John D. Archbold to a trustee mutually agreed upon, was accepted by the state of Texas on Monday in settlement of the state's \$102,000,000 penalty and ouster suit.

This action was started by the state's attorney-general against the Magnolia and Corsicana Petroleum companies of Texas. The Standard Oil companies of New Jersey and New York and 28 individuals.

Judge F. A. Williams of Austin was named as trustee for the stock.

The agreed verdict holds the Magnolia company, the chief Texas interest in the suit, not guilty of anti-trust law violations and it is privileged to continue business. The Corsicana company receives the right to continue operation. The penalty assessed is based on alleged violations of the anti-trust laws prior to 1909.

Atty-Gen. B. F. Looney of Texas said: "The penalty of \$500,000, together with safeguards placed about the operation of the Magnolia and Corsicana Petroleum companies, satisfies the demand of the state. It is better for the state in the long run to prevent crime than to punish crime."

Testimony has been taken in several Texas cities before a special commissioner as a preliminary to the scheduled trial of the suit at Greenville next fall, and it had planned to begin a hearing in New York Aug. 25.

Penalties of \$8,150,000 each were asked against the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Standard Oil Company

of New Jersey, the Corsicana Petroleum Company, John D. Archbold, John D. Rockefeller, L. C. Loyard, Charles M. Pratt, Charles W. Harkness, H. C. Folger, Jr., all of New York, and C. N. Payne of Titusville, Pa.; \$1,775,000 each against W. C. Procter of Corsicana, S. G. Bayne and Howard Bayne of New York, O. C. Edwards of Norwalk, Conn.; R. Waverly Smith and John Sealy of Galveston, E. B. Brown of Corsicana, George C. Greer and Courtenay Marshall of Beaumont, and \$1,000,000 against the Magnolia Petroleum Company.

Eight hundred thousand dollars additional was asked against Messrs. Edwards and Sealy, as Magnolia trustees.

Five New York financial institutions were made parties to the suit on the allegation that they held bond issues of either the Magnolia or Corsicana company. A penalty of \$1,800,000 was asked of the Columbia-Knickbocker Trust Company and \$271,500 against each of the four others.

SWISS GUARDS AT VATICAN DISARMED

(Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau)

LONDON—For the third time in the last few months there has been mutiny by the famous Swiss guards at the Vatican. Dissatisfied with the regime instituted by the new commandant, the men have formulated their complaints and made specific demands.

Their latest action caused such alarm that they have been disarmed, pending an inquiry into their grievances.

CANAL AND FACTORIES AIDS TO MORRIS, ILL., DEVELOPMENT



MORRIS, Ill.—About 5000 people reside in this attractively located town, representing a high standard of citizenship and considerable wealth. There are good schools, five buildings being devoted to education, numerous churches and a fine courthouse, Morris being the county seat. Artesian water is supplied by the city water works. The most important of the several factories here are located on the Illinois & Michigan canal and the tannery, which is one of the largest in the country, ships goods to China and all over the world, including a variety of leather articles, fur robes and coats. A large force of men is employed there.

LORD KITCHENER'S EGYPTIAN REFORM WELL RECEIVED

Radicals and Conservatives Both View Move as Evidence of His Administrative Ability

(Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau)

LONDON—Lord Kitchener's scheme for the reform of the constitution in Egypt has just been promulgated. There will be a single chamber, partly elected on the basis of manhood suffrage and partly by nomination.

The new legislature will have the right to initiate legislation, provided it does not interfere with the constitution. Members will sit for six years, one third retiring every two years.

The entire assembly will consist of members as well as ministers. Sixty-six of these will be elected and 17 nominated. The 17 nominated members will comprise a president, vice-president, four Copts, three Arabs, two merchants, two doctors, one engineer, two educationalists and one municipalist.

The measure seems to have given very considerable satisfaction and in radical as well as conservative quarters is considered a further proof of Lord Kitchener's administrative ability.

PLANS FOR TUBE POSTAL RAILWAY TOLD IN DETAIL

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER—W. Slingo, C. E., engineer-in-chief to the postoffice, described recently to the select committee of the House of Commons, which is considering the bill brought forward by the postmaster-general for a postoffice tube railway from the eastern district postoffice to Paddington, with an extension to the parcel postoffice at Mt. Pleasant, the system of lifts and shafts from or to the trucks at the stations which it was proposed to adopt.

An electric current, of which 3,000,000 units annually would be required, would be generated at the existing postoffice station at Blackfriars at a cost of 1,077d. per unit. The maximum speed on the railway would be 35 miles per hour, which would be reduced to 12 miles per hour when the trucks were passing stations. The trains would work automatically, and on arriving at a station would mount a slight incline to reduce speed and, passing on to a section without current, would stop.

The trains would have no drivers but there would be a switchman at each station to set the points and render alive the portion of the track to which the train was bound. There would always be a passive section between a train at a station and another train approaching. The switchmen would be able to make a train motionless at a given moment. Any contractor of substance would be allowed to tender for the provision of the electrical equipment. There would be specially constructed trucks to deal with blocks and breakdowns.

H. C. Gunton, engineer to the postoffice for electrical power, gave evidence and the case for the bill closed. Mr. Fitzgerald, K. C., for the promoters, announced that he proposed to submit clauses which would probably satisfy many of the petitioners against the bill.

GLASGOW CROSS MAY BE IMPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—Old Glasgow life centered round the cross lying half way between the river Clyde and the ancient cathedral, which dates back to remote centuries, and formed the nucleus of the modern city.

At the cross was the old Tolbooth, of which only the steeple now remains, a fine specimen of old Scottish architecture. Its peal of bells are well-known to east-enders, for the city has moved westward, as cities will, and the cross is no longer central. At the cross, too, is the famous statue of King William III., marking Glasgow's staunch Protestantism.

Some years ago the Caledonian Railway Company was permitted to put an island railway station in the middle of the roadway, but this was regretted by many as an indefensible mutilation of an important city center. There is now a prospect of this being put right by a proposed improvement of Glasgow cross which includes the conservation of the ancient Tolbooth steeple. When this is carried out, and the new edifice for the high court of justice replaces the old jail buildings at the foot of the Saltmarket, facing Glasgow green, the east end of the city will be greatly improved.

TOLSTOY TOPIC FOR FILM

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—Leo Andreeff, the Russian poet, is at present engaged in preparing a "Life of Tolstoy" to be presented as a cinematograph film. Its performance is to be entrusted to some of the most prominent Russian actors and actresses.

MUSICAL BYLAW RETAINED

MILFORD, Mass.—By a vote of 765 to 241, Milford voters at a special town meeting Monday night voted to retain the so-called musical bylaw passed Dec. 15, 1905. The bylaw prohibits people assembling in the public streets and squares of the town, interrupting travel, playing musical instruments or loud talking or singing.

A Daily
Paper
for the
Home

The
Christian
Science
Monitor

The sincere representative of the press is the newspaper which really aims to safeguard the people's interests. In carrying out this public duty it uses its best talents in reviewing all subjects of public concern judiciously and constructively; in standing for what it believes to be for the good of all openly and courageously; in presenting the news that is news—and reports of scandal, crime and morbid portrayal of disaster should have no place in the newspaper that goes into the home—in giving the buying public and the advertiser a square deal in its advertising columns, and in devoting liberal space to topics of interest both to those in professional walks as well as to the general reader. As this newspaper continues to try to print a daily journal which is up to this standard, it seeks to merit the public's confidence in and acceptance of its product only as it capably fills so high a place in the world's work, and continues to prove its fitness to occupy it.

4

Editions
Each
Week
Day

4

Editions
Each
Week
Day

Falmouth
and
St. Paul
Streets

Boston,
Massachu-
setts,
U. S. A.

News of Importance from the Latin-American Centers

MEXICO'S STATE IS NORMAL SAYS GENERAL PLAZA

President of Ecuador Believes Present Condition a Natural Outcome of Affairs and Hopes for a Democracy in Mexico

OPPOSES DICTATORS

(Special to the Monitor)
QUITO, Ecuador—Much comment is heard on a letter written some time ago by President Plaza to a Mexican friend residing in Colombia and reproduced by the press from a Barranquilla paper.

What appears to impress people most is the emphatic stand taken by the President against the perpetuation of power through dictatorship. Speaking of Mexico, General Plaza says, "What is happening in Mexico is simply the agitation preceding the normal function of democratic life: when a nation becomes used to the guidance of a hand thought to be providential it loses the consciousness of its autonomy, and yields to a political fatalism which upon the disappearance of the pilot is turned into anarchical despair."

The President takes up his own position and the events that have led up to his election at some length, and says frankly that if his friends had consented he would have left the country after his triumphal entry into Guayaquil when he saw the imminence of the tragic end of the defeated revolutionary Generals Montero and Alfaro. According to him, it was only the prospect of anarchy in Ecuador which induced him to yield to the pressure of his political friends.

Speaking of his political program, he reveals his former term and the reform work then accomplished, and points to the task now before him comprising financial reform, reorganization of the department of justice, restoration of internal peace and social harmony.

The letter winds up, "In 1905 I thought I had nailed fast the wheel of fortune by handing the government over to an able and honest civilian from whose efficiency and experience I expected great things for my country, especially the inauguration of a civilian period of political evolution. . . . Tomorrow when I leave the government a second time I shall hope for no higher glory than the realization of this great civic aspiration which I earnestly desire shall bring to my country an era of exemplary democracy."

PERUVIAN FIRM WILL CARRY FRUIT

(Special to the Monitor)
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—It is reported that the Peruvian steamship company has entered into a contract with a Valparaíso concern for the purpose of importing Ecuadorian fruit into Chile and Peru. It is believed that so far as the carrying part is concerned the enterprise should be remunerative.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
LIMA, Peru—The following is the estimate of the average annual production of the principal crops in Peru: Sugar cane, \$9,917,000; cotton, \$6,338,000; cocoa, \$5,236,000; rice, \$2,127,000; grapes, \$1,555,000; coffee, \$849,000; tobacco, \$428,000; cacao, \$100,000; all other crops, \$12,175,000, forming a total of \$38,425,000. The production of sugar for 1912 is given officially as being: White sugar, 23,058 metric tons (metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds); brown sugar, 3,763 tons; raw sugar, 9882 tons, forming a total of 36,703 metric tons.

The irrigation of the coast lands of Peru, for which the Peruvian Congress authorized a loan of \$10,000,000, will be a great step in the furthering of the agricultural development of Peru.

QUITO, Ecuador—Work on the Curaray railway is proceeding. Orders have been placed for the first 45 kilometers of rails, which are expected to arrive here about September.

The government has granted to Edward Morley, who has the concession to build a railroad from Huigra to Cuenca, an extension of two months in which to commence work on this road.

The minister of public works is calling for laborers for the railway from Guayaquil to Playas, work on which was discontinued during the rainy season. It is expected that this work will be recommenced as soon as a sufficient number of laborers can be secured.

A public festival was held in the city of Riobamba on the completion of the work of the Agua Potable Company. This company has constructed a pipe line about 12 miles in length to bring water from the mountains to the town of Riobamba.

PUNTARENAS, Costa Rica—Plans are being perfected for the transfer of the town of Golfo Dulce to a place on La Ensenada, a government engineer being engaged in drawing up the necessary plans. A regular steamer service between this port and Golfo Dulce is expected to be inaugurated in the near future and fruit cultivation on a large scale has been proposed.

MOUNTAINS, VALLEYS, VOLCANOES JOINED BY AMERICAN BUILT ROAD

Harman's Ecuadorian Road Climbs Two Miles Into the Air and Passes Historic and Beautiful Scenes of Inca Conquerors

PLAN TO JOIN COASTS

(Special to the Monitor)

QUITO, Ecuador—Through the arbitration to which the controversy between the Ecuadorian government and the Guayaquil & Quito railway has been submitted, and which enabled the new Democratic administration of the United States to show its good will toward the Latin-American nations, that American-built railroad which climbs up two miles in the air has again come into public focus.

Its 286 miles are replete with engineering wonders, scenic beauties and historical associations, for Ecuador bears a striking resemblance to a huge ladder the two main chains of the cordillera forming the sides and the peculiar cross elevations or knots the rungs. And up this geographical ladder, following in the trail of the Inca conquerors, the Spanish conquistadores and the heroes of the war of independence climbs Harman's railroad.

Both termini are unusually picturesque. Guayaquil, connected by ferry with Duran, across the Guayas river, where the rail journey begins, is situated some 40 miles up the river, the largest on the Pacific coast of South America, flowing into the gulf of Guayaquil. The beauty of the Guayas with its tropical verdure is an imperishable memory to the traveler who has sailed for weeks along the yellow sand hills of the North Chilean and Peruvian coasts.

Quito, the goal of the railway, is one of the most interesting capitals of Latin America. Founded in 1534, it has retained all the charm of Spanish colonial architecture and customs, strongly reminiscent of the Moorish east. The fascination of this survival of the days of the conquistadores is heightened by the Indian foundation, on which this Andalusian and Castilian civilization is superimposed, and an altogether unique touch is given to the whole by the contrasts which strike the traveler at every step he takes in the streets—mule and llama trains, and the railroad, Indians barefoot and poncho clad and the gentleman dressed for a Parisian boulevard, secret patios and balconies and the cold electric light.

Between Guayaquil or Duran and Quito, there is an uninterrupted succession of interesting sights and points. The equipment and management are wholly American, the service is native. After traversing the coastal plain, adapted for tropical agriculture, the train begins the ascent from Bucay, about four hours from the start.

The Chan Chan valley, famed for scenery as for great obstacles to engineering, is passed, the train arriving at Huigra, where the railroad offices are located and whence an extension to Cuenca is planned. Cuenca has notable coal deposits and although some difficulties have arisen in the matter of financing this extension it is generally expected that the road will be built without great delay, especially as the project represents a stretch of the Pan-American railroad.

The ascent from Huigra to Quito is made particularly interesting by the two volcanoes, the Chimborazo and Cotopaxi, which are passed on the way. The principal stations between Huigra and Quito, are Riobamba, Ambato and Latacunga, from the second of which another rail-

NATIVE FARM HANDS IN TYPICAL GARB



Agricultural scene in Ecuador mountain valley. Barley, maize, oats and potatoes cultivated by Indian population

CHILEANS PROTEST AGAINST HARBOR GRANT TO AMERICANS

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile—Considerable interest is shown here in the activities reported from the north on the part of the American concern which acquired the Chiquianasta mines.

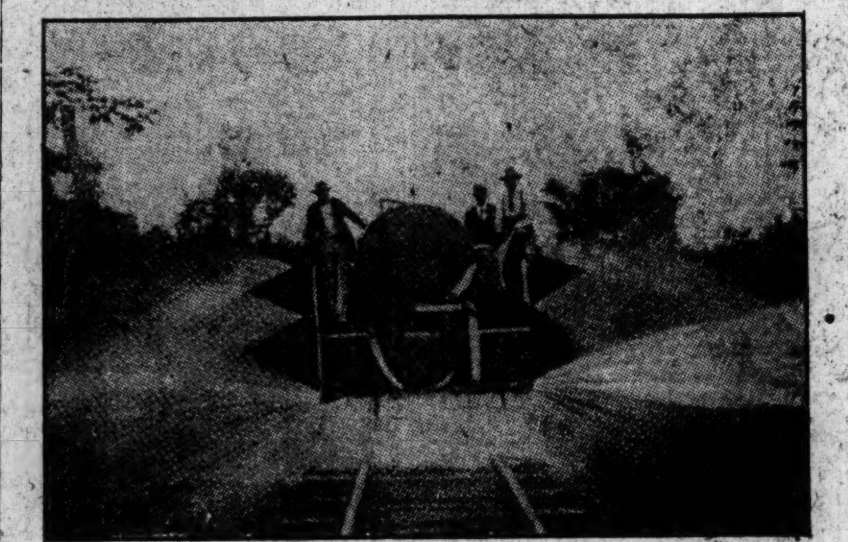
While the ports of Mejillones and Tocopilla are recognized by the Americans to afford them special advantages, the latter especially being the nearest to the mines and there being an Anglo-Chilean railway, it is believed that they

A point on Ecuadorian railroad over 10,000 feet in altitude where train rises abruptly 1000 feet

road is now in course of construction to tap the transandean region. The objective is San Antonio, on the Curaray river, an affluent of the Napo, which flows into the upper Amazon in Peruvian territory. This road will eventually provide through river and rail connection between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans via the Amazon waterway, Para and Guayaquil being the respective termini.

Strategically the Curaray railroad is considered of the utmost importance as designed to reassert Ecuadorian sovereignty over the Oriente region, which today is largely claimed by Colombia and Peru.

ENGINEERING NOT THE ONLY TASK



Spraying roadbed of Guayaquil & Quito railroad to keep down the tropical growth which impedes traffic

ZELAYA UNLIKELY TO RETURN NOW SAY NICARAGUANS

As a Warrant Is Out for Him the Nicaraguan Government Would Demand Requisition

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JOSE-DE COSTA RICA—Among the Nicaraguan Liberal refugees in this capital it is regarded as unlikely that General Zelaya who is in Jamaica will land on Central American soil at this time.

They call attention to the fact that a warrant is out for him in Nicaragua, which republic would immediately demand his extradition as a criminal.

As far as can be gathered the plan of the former dictator is to join the Nicaraguan liberal comite in Havana where it is said that schemes are being perfected for an uprising in Nicaragua against the Diaz government and American protection.

GOVERNMENT IN PERU TO PROTECT THE GUANO BIRDS

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—Owing to the wholesale destruction of the guano-producing birds on the islands of Ballestas, the Peruvian Corporation has been prohibited by the Peruvian government to extract guano from these islands, from which an average of 6000 tons annually have been obtained.

The prohibition is based on the ground that the extraction interferes with the breeding of the birds. President Billinghurst states that this measure is dictated by the interest of the guano industry, and is based on a report made here recently by Dr. Forbes, a British ornithologist.

President Billinghurst also declares that this measure is simply administrative and is not intended to harm the corporation's interests. Protection of the birds, will, he states, increase future production.

PERU'S MINISTER JOINS COLOMBIA IN FELICITATIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia—In view of the reports from Lima that rumors of an impending attack by the Colombian forces on the Peruvian garrisons of the Putumayo river are causing apprehension, the Colombian minister in that capital, Restrepo Sanz, has been instructed to call on the new foreign minister of Peru, Tudela Varela, and make a personal denial.

He reports that the latter reciprocated the assurance of good will and desire to come to an early understanding on the Putumayo and Caqueta river region.

GENERAL HUERTA'S AMERICAN SPEECH

(Special to the Monitor)

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—At the Fourth of July celebration in this capital President Huerta made a speech in which he said among other things, "We are all Americans and brothers, since we all live on the same continent and because all our nations have the same republican institutions; wherefore we should unite in a brotherly bond and work for the greatness of all of them."

SEÑOR BARBAROUX TAKES POST

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—Señor Barroux, the new minister of foreign affairs, has taken the oath of office, replacing Sr. Romeu, who resigned in consequence of the Arango affair.

PRESIDENT PLAZA'S letter to his Mexican friend in the Colombian port brings up the fact that Ecuador after an exceptionally stormy phase of civic commotion is today once more headed for progress. The program of which the President speaks is in a fair way of being carried out, for the last attempt to start a revolution in that country some weeks ago, was nipped in the bud chiefly because popular support was altogether missing.

Also, the tension, at times quite severe, between Ecuador and the United States, has been steadily relieved and the outlook for permanently satisfactory relations seems very much improved. With its South American neighbors, Peru and Colombia, the country is still at odds, especially with the former over the upper Amazon region, but it must be regarded as a promising sign that the recent incidents on the Morona river failed to subject the relations between Ecuador and her southern neighbor to an unduly severe strain as had been apprehended.

Railroad building activity is one of the characteristic features of modern Ecuador and while a somewhat slower gait had to be struck than at first planned the results achieved to date compare well with those of other South American republics.

It is General Plaza's strong hand and his military discipline that must be credited with the order now prevailing in Ecuador. Reading, therefore, that his ambition is, on the expiration of his term, to turn the government over to a civilian, one cannot help wondering why he should so ardently desire a thing that in the long run turned out unsatisfactorily, as he must admit, at the end of his previous term.

It is no doubt commendable that General Plaza should feel so strongly on the subject of dictatorships and it is probably wise that he should give expression to those feelings as he does, but the fact remains that the Latin-American nations cannot any longer sacrifice credit, peace and order to their right to a free "civic evolution." This is recognized at least on the southern continent and the opening of the Panama canal is certain to emphasize this recognition.

Ecuador is vitally interested in the new order of things which gives that country an entirely new outlook. And with the new outlook there must come a new appreciation of the position she is occupying in the world and a new sense of her responsibilities. Once her responsibilities are clearly recognized the theoretical question of civic evolution will loom much less large on her national horizon than the practical task of filling the new position.

An administration like the present, with military antecedents, would appear to provide a suitable training therefor.

WOMEN OF ZAPATA FAMILY ARE ARRESTED FOR TREASON

(Special to the Monitor)

CUERNAVACA, Morelos, Mex.—What is believed to be an important military measure is the rounding up of a number of relatives, men and especially women, of the Zapata brothers; by order of Gen. Juvencio Robles, military Governor of this state. The women are charged with being engaged in an elaborate service of espionage by which the Zapatista bands were kept constantly informed of the plans of the military authorities and also with supplying the rebels with provisions.

Among the prisoners is the mother-in-law of Emiliano Zapata, Guadalupe Sanchez, apparently a woman of unusual force and resource, with her five daughters, Maria, Ignacia, Felicitas, Carlota and Juana, who are supposed to have directed the system of espionage. They were taken prisoners at the Zapata homestead at Villa de Ayala, which village by order of General Robles was razed and its inhabitants sent to the concentration quarters at Tautepac.

Some of the prisoners have confessed

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their complicity, but the relatives of Zapata persist in fiercely denouncing their imprisonment as an act of private revenge. They have all been sent to Mexico City under heavy escort.

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1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 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Classified Advertisements

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RATES

DISPLAY: 1 TO 12 TIMES, PER LINE, 15c; 13 TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 26 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 14 LINES TO THE INCH.

RATES

SET SOLD: 1 OR 2 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 10 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 12 LINES TO THE INCH.

EUROPEAN ADVT'S

HARROGATE
GROCERS AND BAKERS
ESTABLISHED OVER 70 YEARS.
John Farrah, Ltd.
High-Class
Grocers & Bakers
Crescent Road, Harrogate
Makers of the famous Harrogate Toffee.

COAL
ARMITAGE & KETTLE-
WELL, 24, Oxford Street,
HARROGATE.

BRISTOL
BACON
Buy Miles' Bacon

Delicious and Appetizing
Supplied in sides direct from our factory
and sent to all parts of the world; satis-
faction guaranteed; price list sent free on
application to EDWARD MILES & CO.,
Bacon Curers & Exporters, Broadmead
Bacon Factory, Bristol, Eng.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS
LYNDALE HOTEL
(Residential and commercial.) Quiet. Pleas-
ant. Central. Berkeley St. (opp. Museum).
Clifton, Bristol. Mrs. Jethaby Morgan.

STROUD
BOOK SHOPS
The SESAME BOOK SHOP

AN IDEAL COUNTRY
BOOK SHOP
Books of every description. Any book
obtained. Full London discount. Cheap
artistic colour-prints, Medical prints, etc.
Carriage paid on orders over £1.

STROUD, GLOS.

ANIMAL PICTURES
ANIMAL PICTURES
(on washing stuff on rollers) for Class-
room, Study, Nursery or Stairs. Decora-
tive, Educational, Gay. Designed and pub-
lished by MAXWELL ARMFIELD, The
Little House, STROUD, GLOS. Now
ready: Tiger, Lion, Giraffe, Blue Tit,
etc. 6d. each, mailed. Agents wanted.

PLAYS FOR AMATEURS
PLAYS FOR AMATEURS
Wholesome, Practical, Progressive. Rea-
sonable fees. CONSTANCE ARMFIELD,
The Little House, Rodborough, STROUD,
GLOS.

GLASGOW
BOOTS AND SHOES
AMERICAN
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS
for
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
at
THE AMERICAN SHOE STORE
114 COWCADDEN STREET
GLASGOW
THOMAS REID, Proprietor

PHILADELPHIA
Persons may leave advertisements at 1713 Sansom Street, Room 431

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS
Cummings' Coal

It's hard to realize what a differ-
ence really good coal makes in
comfort and economy.
We're an exceptionally fine lot, just
dumped. Indeed, we never had a better.
Lowest cash prices.

CUMMINGS' COAL YARDS
13th & Callowhill 51st & Warrington
50th & Federal 21st & Westmoreland
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COAL
Best Family Coal

S. D. HALL
30TH AND PARRISH STREETS
25TH AND DAUPHIN STREETS
Quality and Quantity Cannot Be Exceeded

REAL ESTATE-PHILADELPHIA
FOR SALE-Residence 114 N. 34th st.,
Phila., Pa. 12 rooms, 3 baths; price mod-
erate. Apply WATSON, 247 Chestnut st.

PHILADELPHIA
Advertising for the Monitor will
receive careful and immediate atten-
tion and may be sent directly to the
Monitor's Philadelphia Representative
MR. E. E. DANIELL,
1713 Sansom St. Room 431

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS
Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Mrs. M. G. Love
Offers individual gowns for the in-
dividual woman. Mail orders promptly
attended to.

THE STOCKTON
128 W. 4TH STREET.
Cincinnati Merchants
may send Monitor advertising to 1608
First National Bank Bldg.

FLORISTS-CINCINNATI
Julius Baer
FLOWERS
Main 2478, 2479
128-140 East Fourth Cincinnati, O.
CLEANING AND DYEING
kinds of garments and household articles
equal to new; prices cheerfully submitted
if desired; parcel post packages prepaid;
all express charges on orders amounting
to \$5.00 we pay both ways. Use the parcel
post when you can. THE FRENCH REN-
ZOL DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

FLORISTS
FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
S. W. Chelton ave. Tel. Germantown 5703

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Hard's Old Fashioned
HOME-MADE CANDIES
GUMMAY AVE. BELOW HARVEY.
Formerly with Martha Washington Candies

CUT GLASSWARE
THE CUT GLASS SHOP
MAIL orders. 7 SO. 16TH ST. Tel. Sp. 3249

MAGAZINE AGENCIES
ALL MAGAZINES-Club rates; cat-
alogues. WM. B. MULLEN, 1019 Wake-
field st. Bell Tel. Frankford 314 A.

FLORISTS
FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
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Offers individual gowns for the in-
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BROMLEY
POTTED MEATS
TRY
Howard's Home-Made
Potted Delicacies
SOLD IN WHITE PORCELAIN POTS
AT 1s. EACH

Chicken and Ham, Ham and Tongue,
Beef, Anchovy Cream, Kippers, Fole
Gras, etc. We send to all parts of the
world ex parcel post.

Howard's Central Kitchens
HIGH CLASS FOOD SPECIALISTS
Bromley, Kent, England

MISCELLANEOUS
HOTELS
BUXTON
ST. ANN'S
HOTEL

One of the most famous of English hotels.
Patronized by Royalty.
Connected by covered colonnade with
the baths and gardens.
100 ROOMS.
S. C. HARRISON, Propr.

RESTAURANTS
Everything Home-Made
THE PORRIDGE POT
33, JURY STREET,
WARWICK

All meals, both hot and cold, provided;
breakfast to order. Sunday meals by ar-
rangement. Whole or partial Board, no
residence.

BOARD RESIDENCE
SWANAGE, DORSET.
"Westbury" near station and pier for ex-
cursions to places of interest. Good bathing.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
MISS ROSA CROW, 'cellist and accom-
panist. Concerts, at homes, etc. Pupils
received 'cello and piano, prepared for As-
sociated Board Examinations if desired.
Several successful candidates. Yew Tree
Cottage, Parkstone Av., Parkstone, Dorset.

SCHOOLS
FROEBELIAN SCHOOL
Preparatory Boarding School for
Boys and Girls.
Apply MISS KNIGHT.

DENTISTRY
DENTISTRY
Merrill, Warren, & Lonsdale
26, Duffield Road, DERBY.
and St. Stephen's Place, FLEETWOOD
Near Blackpool.

PIANOS
SHEET MUSIC GIVEN
Send us 4c in stamps to cover postage
and the address of one or more persons
(living in Philadelphia or within fifty
miles thereof) to whom you think might
like to buy a piano, and we will send you six
pieces of sheet music of your own selec-
tion—popular, classical or ragtime—vocal
or instrumental.

JAMESON
1715 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

TABLE SPECIALTIES
your grocer does not keep
AUNT
CLARA'S Mustard Sauce
UNEXCELLED Address
MRS. CLARA L. HELMS, 2006 W. Berks st.

FLORISTS
FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
S. W. Chelton ave. Tel. Germantown 5703

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FLOWERS
S. W. Chelton ave. Tel. Germantown 5703

KANSAS CITY ADVERTISEMENTS

CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES
CHILDREN'S SPECIALTIES
"Quality" in Everything for Baby
Garments ready to wear to five years. Made-to-order to
fifteen years. Layettes and Layette Materials, Flannels,
Embroideries, Laces a Specialty.
THE BABY SHOP, - - Fifth Floor, Lilla Building

RUGS
RUGS
THE LARGEST
in the Southwest. Lowest
prices. 23 years in business.
NAHIGIAN BROS.
1021 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

COAL
COAL
Katzmaier Coal Co.
QUALITY - SERVICE
911-17 E. 19th Street

Home 246 Main
Bell 329 Grand

SHOES
WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES
Our Tea Room Serves
Delicious Luncheons

ALL
LEATHERS
NO
ARGUMENT
LIKE WEARING
TRY IT
WALK OVER
BOOT SHOP
MEN AND WOMEN
Leven Leven Walnut

Such Big Savings
on Good Pianos
If you would compare Jenkins' prices
with those charged elsewhere for the
same and inferior qualities you would
quickly realize the great economy af-
forded by the

JENKINS ONE-PRICE
NO-COMMISSION PLAN
STEINWAY
VOSE
KURTZMANN
ELBURN
SCHAEFFER
ETC., ETC.
Good Pianos cost less—Investigation
costs nothing.
If you can't call, write
J. W. JENKINS SONS'
MUSIC CO.
1013-15 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.
Pianola Pianos, Victor Victorolas,
Band and Orchestra Instruments.

MUSIC
TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, Season 1913-14
FRITSCHY
CONCERT SERIES
SHUBERT THEATRE
7 ATTRACTIONS \$7.50-\$5.00
For information address
FRITSCHY CONCERT DIRECTOR,
409 Gordon and Koppel Bldg.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
LAWRENCE W. ROBBINS
TEACHER OF PIANO, ORGAN
AND HARMONY
STUDIO: 316 STUDIO BUILDING
RECITAL ENGAGEMENTS ACCEPTED
(Organ furnished for practice.)

REAL ESTATE
The Reason you should write for
my Real Estate Catalogue
is for the same reason you buy
goods of Montgomery Ward, or
10-cent stores—is to get the
exact same quality of property
for less money. Please de-
scribe kind of city or farm
property wanted; the location
you prefer; about the total
price you will pay, and the
amount of ready cash, or terms
you wish. Write or call for
catalogue today.

Z. C. Martin, 318-A-11 Rialto Bldg.
Home phone Main 2060

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.
TRUNKS
L-U-C-E TRUNKS FIRST
BECAUSE
L-U-C-E TRUNKS LAST
1026 MAIN STREET

SUIT CASES,
TRAVELING BAGS,
at first cost from factory to user.
Catalog on request.
EXCELSIOR TRUNK CO.
N. M. Freling, Prop.
606-S Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.

WOMEN'S WEAR
Exclusively
Our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
now in progress, is a remarkable
money-saving event which you can well
afford to attend.

REPAIRING
F. W. BILLINGS "The Repair Man"
We repair everything. Umbrellas made
and repaired. Home phone Main 5970.
Room 206, 15 East 12th st.

MERCHANTS IN KANSAS CITY
Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor
will receive prompt and careful atten-
tion by dealing with the local representa-
tive,
N. E. RITCHIE, 710 Commerce Bldg.
Tel. Home Main 3833
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

PITTSBURGH, PA.
BOARD AND ROOMS-PITTSBURGH
ROOM AND BOARD—With comforts of
liberal home. 5525 Ellsworth ave., Pitts-
burgh, Pa.

EVERYTHING IN MUSIC
GRAYMAN & THOMPSON
1256-1260 Fifth St. San Diego, Cal.
STEINWAY and VICTOR DEALERS
Player Pianos, Sheet Music, Stringed
Instruments, Estey Pipe Organs.

DAYTON, (O.) ADVERTISEMENTS
Persons may leave advertisements at 117 East First Street

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES-DAYTON, O.
Home 2200 Bell 200

F. A. MAHARG
Successor to O. E. Bates
Caterer and
Confectioner
14 North Main St., DAYTON, OHIO

DAYTON ADVERTISERS
using the Monitor may have their
advertising classified with that of
other Dayton advertisers by address-
ing MR. LOUIS C. SCHANTZ, 704
Commercial Building, Dayton, Ohio.

CLEANSERS-DAYTON, O.
Bell Phone Main 1630 Home Phone 4630

THE OHIO COAL AND IRON CO.
FIFTH AND WAYNE AVE.
Bell Main 34 Home 5334

TAILORS-DAYTON, O.
LOU HAUCK
THE TAILOR THAT PLEASES
Third floor U. B. Bldg., DAYTON, OHIO

DENTISTS-DAYTON, O.
DR. A. T. WHITEHEAD, Dentist
Callahan Block, N. E. Corner 3d and
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WOODS-NORRIS Limited

Profitable Canadian Advertising Service
Newspapers-Magazines-Billboards
Toronto Advertising Agency Canada

LAND-WISCONSIN
THE U. S. CROP REPORTER will
show you that the great agricultural pro-
ducts of Wisconsin are higher now than
last year, while those of most states are
lower; the cheap lands of upper Wiscon-
sin are suited to the crops that pay—es-
pecially to dairying and stock raising.
For correct information write WISCON-
SIN ADVANCEMENT ASSN., 54 Caswell
Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY-CHICAGO
FOR SALE or exchange for clear; clear
must have borrowing qualification; 2 e-
legant Chicago up-to-date properties, rent-
al \$10,000, never vacant, mortgages \$27,
500 and \$20,000, due 1915-1916, 5 1/2%
SWEETLAND, 421 E. 45th st., Chicago.

SUMMER PROPERTY
FURNISHED 5-ROOM COTTAGE, large
bathing; on shore of lake; fine fishing,
boating; very secluded spot in Heuvelink
N. H. For terms write ALBERT W. RAY,
6 Front st., Bellows Falls, Vermont.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES
MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES
—Quick service, low rates; bring in your
applications "MONEY ADVANCED ON
CONSTRUCTION LOANS" EDWARD T.
HARRINGTON, CO., 223 Washington St.

REAL ESTATE
LAND, WASHINGTON—Logged-off land,
20 acres, 1 mile from R. R. selling now
\$500 cash. Owner, MRS. M. E. LEWIS,
204 Scripps Bldg., San Diego, Cal.

REAL ESTATE-DETROIT
WALTER E. DERRY—Real estate in-
vestments and insurance, 604 Whitney
Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Phone Cherry 3250.

FOR SALE
LAWYER'S RESIDENCE, household
goods, including piano, office library and
furniture; fine location, Add. L. C. COUNTS,
Lawyer, Olney, Texas.

SUMMER BOARD-WISCONSIN
SPEND YOUR VACATION with me in
my comfortable private home in the beau-
tiful Dells of the Wisconsin river. "The
Lull" MARY L. MORRIS, Manager, Kil-
buck, Wis.

SUMMER BOARD
OCEAN COTTAGE, near the shore; a
private family boarding house of 7 rooms;
all modern improvements; hot and cold
water, bath, etc. For particulars address
E. JOHNSON, prop., P. O. Box 488, Oak
Bluffs, Mass.

WATER E. DERRY—Real estate in-
vestments and insurance, 604 Whitney
Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Phone Cherry 3250.

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SUMMER BOARD
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all modern improvements; hot and cold
water, bath, etc. For particulars address

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BLACKSMITH, all-around, in Lexington; \$15-\$21 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

BLACKSMITH (wagon), in Melrose; \$2.75 per day. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER, in Brighton; must have carriage experience; \$12 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

BOY, to make himself generally useful around house, in Melrose; \$1.50 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

BUTTER MAKER, in Charlestown, to run churn, \$2 per day. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

CABINET MAKER, in Hingham, in antique furniture shop. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

DRAFTSMAN, in city; must be a heating engineer; \$30 per week. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

ELECTRICIAN, in city, inside wireman; \$4 per day. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

ELECTRICIAN, first-class, who is capable of taking charge of a company; applicants must be able to get N. A. S. C. Company license; only those with license for B. R. T. O. B. Y. A. R. D. B. R. I. S. T. O. L. 23

ENGINEER (steam roller), in Concord; \$8 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

ENGINEER, in Roxbury, in laundry; \$5.88 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

ERRAND BOY wanted; one that will not return to school; stamp for blank. 18 Huntington av., Boston. 23

JOB COMPOSITOR and stonemason, all-around, wanted at once; position permanent and wages fair; state capability and wages expected. D. H. BACON & CO., Derby, Conn. 23

METAL PATTERN MAKERS in Lynn; \$30 per hour. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

MONUMENTAL DESIGNER, man wanted; position in Vermont; call at VERMONT MARBLE CO., 10 Thacher st., Boston. 23

MOTORMEN AND CONDUCTORS, 234-282; per hour; call between 2 and 3 o'clock. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

PRESS FEEDER, in city; job; \$9.81 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

RIVERS to go to Lacombe, N. H.; piece work, must be experienced on steel work. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

SCARPER, in Lynn, who has experience on steam engine work; 20-35 cents per hour. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

SHARP HAND, in Everett; 234-282; per hour. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

STENOGRAPHER, in city; must be able to do bookkeeping; \$10 per week. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

STITCHER in South Boston; must be able to do canning; piece work. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

UPHOLSTERER and drapery work man, first-class; in city; \$10 per week. THE THOMPSON SHOP, 22 Elm st., New Haven, Conn. 23

WANTED—Man on dairy farm; must be a thoroughbred; call at H. F. FARM, 18 WILCOX & SONS, Guilford, Conn. 23

WANTED—Barber at once; GUY E. HERRICK, Huntington, Mass. 23

WANTED—Man with some experience in shipping to work in large market; must come well recommended. Apply with references, to Mr. S. S. SMITH, Main Market, Cambridge, Mass. 23

WANTED—Men experienced as tenders on the water machines and heaters in a neighborhood; call at W. H. McLEWIS CO., 86 Elm st., Manchester, N. H. 23

WHEELWRIGHT, in Lexington; \$18 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

VERTICAL BORING MILL HANDS; must be able to read drawings and have kit of tools; in Lynn; 30 cents per hour. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANTS for state institution, 20 miles from Boston, for substitution; \$20 during July, August and September; \$20 monthly with board, room and washing; young ladies preferred; must have experience required; call Monday or Friday at 10 a. m. for appointment; stamp for application blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

BATHROOM GIRL, hotel in city; \$18 per month, board and room. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

BOOKKEEPER for Malden, 22-25 years of age preferred; some one with a knowledge of French; \$10-\$12. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

BOOKKEEPER, d. e. grocery and provision store in Wollaston, \$8 per week. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER, experienced; in city; \$7-\$8 per week. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

CANDY PACKERS in city, \$5 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

CLEANER for Brookline; \$15 per month, room and board. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

COMPOSITOR on tabular work, city; \$8 per week. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

DEMONSTRATORS in stores and houses; to house; salary; hair waves, correct; shields. See F. E. HILL, 30 Bromfield st., Boston. 23

FACORY GIRLS in Roxbury, over 21; \$5 per week. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

FANCY IRONER, hand laundry in city; \$12.25 per day. Call or enclose stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

FOOD CHECKER, Locksley system, hotel in city; \$25 per week with board and room. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Good Protestant woman wanted for family of two adults and child; in city; \$10 per week; permanent place. G. B. CHAMBERLAIN, R. F. D. 2, Westfield, N. H. 23

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Protestant woman wanted for family of two adults and child; in city; \$10 per week; no washing; wages \$6. J. J. BRIGHT, 91 Salisbury rd., Brookline, Mass. 23

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HEAD WAITRESS, East Boston, \$40 per month, board and room. STATE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

HOTEL WORK—Two experienced, well-recommended chambermaids. Apply to housekeeper, HOTEL VICTORIA, 270 Dartmouth st., Boston. 23

HOTEL WORK—Wanted, linen room woman, also space girl; must have good references as to honesty and ability. 1909 HOUSEKEEPER, 270 Dartmouth st., Hotel Victoria, Boston. 23

HOUSEKEEPER wanted by elderly woman; alone, country village, rooms on first floor; good home, easy work; terms \$10 per week. E. R. WENTWORTH, Wakefield, N. H. 23

HOUSEMAIDS, experienced and green girls, for positions in Boston, suburbs and New England; for with references preferred; neat appearing and intelligent. Call any day between 2 and 3 p. m., except Saturdays and Sundays, at 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 23

HOUSEWORKER, Protestant, for adults, in apartment house, 1000-1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 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1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 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NAMES LINK CITY OF DERBY, CONN., AND TOWN OF DERBY IN DERBYSHIRE

Derby, Eng., Is of Historic Interest and Mystery and Noted for Its Extraordinary Number of Churches and Fine Porcelain

FLOURISHING SCHOOLS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Derby, the county town of Derbyshire, occupies a position almost in the center of England, 127 miles northwest of London.

Although a town of undoubted antiquity, little is known of its origin or early history. During the Heptarchy it was called Northwirth, and its present name Derby, or Deoraby, is due to the Danes.

Constituted in the ninth century the chief town of the county by King Segur, Derby was incorporated by Henry I. Its charter was surrendered to Charles II. in 1689, and a new one was granted three years later, by which the government of the borough was vested in a mayor, nine aldermen, 14 brethren, and 14 capital burgesses. Derby was the first place reached by the pretender in his march towards London in 1745; he lodged in Exeter house, Full street, and held there the council of war, which resulted in the abandonment of his project.

Perhaps the most noticeable characteristics of the town are its narrow, irregular streets and its extraordinary number of churches. It has several fine public buildings but none of them can lay claim to any antiquity.

The tower of All Saints church, however, 1509-27, is a grand example of perpendicular architecture. It is 174 feet high, and is considered one of the finest in the midland counties. The Derby grammar school is an ancient foundation which occupies St. Helen's house, once the town residence of the Strutt family, who for many generations have been connected with the district. There are, besides, flourishing schools of art and science.

Derby has long been celebrated for its porcelain, which rivalled that of Saxony

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Derby, Eng., showing church spires and bridge

MRS. WILSON RECEIVES GUESTS

WINDSOR, Vt.—Twenty-five guests from Windsor and Cornwall were present Monday afternoon at a reception by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson to some of the people in this vicinity who have sought to make the visit of the President's family a pleasant one.

Miss Eleanor Wilson had charge of the serving of refreshments, and Miss Jessie assisted in the entertainment of the guests. The south side of Harlaken house was chosen for the event. The spot overlooks the Connecticut river and Ascutney mountain.

STEFANSSON MAY SAIL TODAY

NOME, Alaska.—The gasoline schooner Mary Sachs, a vessel of 33 tons net register, has been purchased by Vilhjalm Stefansson as the third vessel of his Canadian polar expedition. Loading of the Mary Sachs was begun on Friday night. It is expected the ship will sail today, when Captain Stefansson will join Captain Bartlett on the Karluk at Port Clarence, 38 miles north of Nome, and the entire expedition will get under way.

Derby, Conn., Is Typical New England Manufacturing Town Where Some of World's Needful Commodities Are Made

IS HOME OF PINS

DERBY, Conn.—Within an angle formed by the Housatonic and Naugatuck rivers is situated the busy little manufacturing city of Derby. It is at the head of navigation, 14 or 15 miles north from the mouth of the Housatonic, where it empties into Long Island sound.

The original name—or Indian trading-post, as it was then—was Paugasset. As early as 1653, colonial history states, Governor Goodyear and others in the New Haven colony purchased a considerable tract of land for the purpose of establishing a town. In 1657 and '59 a further purchase was made of the lands of the chief sagamores, Wetanamo and Rashedute, and this transaction was later confirmed by Okenuck, the



The Housatonic river, Derby, Conn., with a Derby road winding along its bank

chief sachem. The town was chartered about 1675 and thereafter known as Derby.

It is related that in 1802 David Humphreys of Derby, formerly an aide to President Washington, afterward American minister to Spain, sent home a flock of 100 merino sheep, and this improved wool soon built up a manufactory. A suit of broadcloth made from the wool, it is said, was worn by President Madison at his inauguration in 1809. When the machine was invented by Dr. Howe, for making pins at one operation, an urgent need was to secure competent mechanics. These were finally found among the Connecticut men who had worked at Derby in 1835 and Derby claims the distinction of producing the first solid head pins made in the United States.

The present manufacturing industries of Derby include pianos, organs, keys, pins, heavy castings, forgings, brass and bronze hardware, corsets and corset steels, belting, machinery, files, hosiery, mantels, dairy machinery, cable reels and telephone boxes, auxiliary engines and automobile shock absorbers, paper clips and safety pins. In days gone by Derby carried on quite a trade with the



Elizabeth street, Derby, Conn., from Main street

West Indies. At one time there was considerable shipping up the river to the old Derby docks. In 1836 two packets plied weekly between the town and New York, and quantities of wood and ship timber were exported. Here, soon after the invention of the steamboat by Robert Fulton, one of more improved pattern named the Housatonic was built.

Derby was incorporated as a city in 1803. Its population at present numbers approximately 10,000. Many of its workers reside "across the river" in nearby villages and towns. Its progressive spirit is shown by the fact that one of the first electric street railways in New England was established here.

A. F. OF L. SHOWS GAIN

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Many important questions are expected to be considered by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which convened here on Monday for a week's session. The report of Secretary Frank Morrison of Chicago for the nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30 showed that 257 charters had been issued and that the membership of the federation for June was 2,026,716, as compared with 1,703,749 in June, 1912.

SOCIALISTS ASK SEATTLE TO PAY

SEATTLE, Wash.—A committee of the Moderate Socialists, whose headquarters in an old church was wrecked last Friday night, presented to Mayor Coffield an itemized bill of \$867.53. The bill will go to the claims committee of the city council. The Radical Socialists' bill against the city amounts to \$2035.

The sailors on the Pacific reserve fleet are said to have decided to take up a collection to compensate the Peniel mission, whose chapel was wrecked. Outdoor meetings and street corner oratory will be suspended.

PURCHASING AGENT NAMED

CONCORD, N. H.—George W. Fowler has been appointed purchasing agent of the board of control and a member of the public printing commission. The board of control of the state penitentiary and charitable institutions and the office of purchasing agent were established by the last Legislature. The appointment of a purchasing agent is for three years at an annual salary of \$3000. The new agent was formerly managing editor of the Manchester Union.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

FARM WORK—Student desires position for few weeks, to be generally useful; good habits, excellent references. NUACE W. REYNOLDS, 133 Fairview, New York City, N. Y.

HANDY MAN, able to do all kind of repairs, also painting and decorating; best reference given. HERMAN FERTE, 788 Putnam av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEWORK—Young (Armenian); no wages, return for house, with privilege of attending school, 9 to 3. DIRAN SULTAN, 110 Lexington av., New York City, N. Y.

ORDERLY—German, orderly, 30, desires position in hotel or private home; large university; good references. Apply by letter only, to RABE, 1402 Montgomery av., Philadelphia.

PHOTO-ENGRAVER, GLASSWASHER, experienced, wishes position in a good shop; also am an experienced assistant negative turner. GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN, 250 Avenue A, New York City, N. Y.

PORTER, janitor, caretaker, or any similar position, desires excellent references. OSCAR VON HAGAN, 2402 Broadway, New York.

REPRESENTATIVE—Would manage territory for a reliable concern; 11 years' business experience; clean character; active. EDWARD S. SCHWARTZ, 812 N. 5th st., Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVE—Position wanted by energetic, ambitious young man (25) to represent high class concerns or specialty concerns in New York City or Eastern States; references. SAMUEL T. AUSTIN, 150 West 106th st., New York.

SALESMAN, experienced, 33, single, willing to go anywhere and to prove worth. E. L. ROSS, 326 W. 56th st., New York.

SALESMAN (30) wishes position with reliable house; can furnish best of references as to ability and character. PAUL MARK, 1240 Bedford av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN, COLLECTOR, ADJUSTER—Experienced man in outside work; steady position; references. ALFRED JAMES J. THORNTON, JR., 233 7th av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SINGER—Basso cantante, experienced in church and other work; thoroughly trained Englishman desires employment. WM. E. JOHNSON, 547 W. 125th st., New York City.

WANTED—Position in wholesale milk house; number of years' experience with largest milk concern in New York; application. HENRY BRANDT, 100 W. 84th st., New York City.

WINDOW DECORATOR AND CARDWRITER, energetic, high grade man, desires position, department or furnishings store. MIDDLEBURG, 1745 Prospect pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (married) with first-class wholesale dry goods experience desires opening; would consider any position with opportunity of advancement. MARK DEAKIN, 715 Avenue M, Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position in telegraph department of railroad or telegraph company; has little exp. with dots and dashes; willing and ambitious. EDWARD DANIELS, 433 Sixth st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (21), possessing Spanish and English, knowledge of stenography, desires position in New York as office clerk; prefers 6 hours' work; references. R. G. LEON, 10 E. 6th st., New York City.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires position; experienced attendant but desires other work; neat, refined and reliable; references. FRANK MCGOVERN, 222 East 70th st., New York.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN wishes position at anything; good writer; used to working in electric garage. ROBERT ROWE, 446 W. 125th st., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
BILL CLERK and typist, high school graduate, desires position; two years' experience. New York or vicinity. CLARA A. HOFSESS, 234 Third av., Roselle, N. J.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION—Elderly lady, refined, educated, would like position as useful companion in a comfortable home; light work, small remuneration. MRS. E. BEER, 4 St. Francis pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION—Position wanted as companion to lady by a middle-aged, well-educated, and correspondent; willing to travel; will go anywhere. MISS JULIA S. GIST, 244 Nichols st., Philadelphia.

COMPANION or attendant wanted; position; city or country; best references. MRS. A. J. MULLEN, 388 St. Nicholas av., New York.

COMPANION AND CORRESPONDENT TO LADY—Would travel south in winter; references. MISS LUTIA C. RILEY, 28 Gardfield pl., Upper Montclair, N. J.

COOK wants situation in private family. MRS. NANCY ROBINSON, 115 E. 21st st., New York.

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman. MRS. ROSALIE STEWART, 126 W. 139th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER wants work by day. MRS. MARY ALTRUDER, 200 Madison av., New York.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE graduate wants position as mother's helper, governess or stewardess (colored). T. H. ANDERSON, Shirley and Haines sts., Pittville, Philadelphia.

FRENCH COMPANION wants position with one or two children in high class family. MAURICE C. MAJOR, 217 Edgewood st., Medford, Pa.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted in congenial home by young lady of refinement; capable and efficient; references; city or country. MISS L. MacKENZIE, 230 W. 107th st., New York.

HOUSEWORK wanted by young colored girl; steady or few hours daily, or would do dressmaking, or chamberwork. MISS MILDRED JORDON, 30 W. 157th st., New York.

LADY'S COMPANION or companion to travel; to children—Refined young lady wants position; teaches sewing, cooking, dancing, French if required. MISS META HAYS, 500 Maple st., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

LADY'S MAID or nurserymaid (colored) wants situation. ESTELLE MUNCE, 532 Lenox av., New York.

METRON or assistant—Englishwoman of ability and experience would like a position in a seminary or boarding school. MISS L. LARSEN, 535 E. Uta st., Berkeley, Cal.

MUSICIAN, experienced, desires employment; can teach and sing; excellent references. J. STEPHENS, 1066 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Young German woman desires position; competent, can furnish references. KATHRYN DIMLER, 1531 Spring Garden st., Philadelphia.

VISIONING DRESSMAKER who has style, skill and best of references desires employment; summer rates. MRS. JEAN NETTE H. KAY, 35 W. 83d st., New York City.

WANTED—Young man as assistant on small sailing yacht and to make himself useful at summer home at Charlevoix, Mich. Address J. B. BALCH, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—Shipping and receiving clerk; useful at summer home at Charlevoix, Mich. Address J. B. BALCH, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—Reliable single man who understands gardening, cow and horse raising. G. CLAPP, Mentor, O.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
GENERAL HOUSEWORK on farm 6 miles north of Oskaloosa; capable woman wanted; good wages to right party. MRS. F. F. EVERETT, R. F. D. 2, Lacey, Ia.

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Reliable woman wanted; experienced cook; 2 in family. Apply MRS. H. R. HICKOK, F. Sheridan, Ill. tel. Highland Park 326, Chicago.

HEAD WAITRESS, experienced, no Sunday work. Apply to MRS. MAHLER, Foster's Restaurant, 221 South Wabash av., Chicago.

GENERAL WORK, an experienced girl wanted in private summer boarding house; must be capable and efficient. Address once MRS. D. A. CRISSEY, care Northview, Saukatusk, Mich.

WANTED—Young lady in real estate of floor, stenographic, bookkeeping, general office work; state experience and salary expected. Address HOUGHTON H. HARTWELL, 4122 Dover st., Chicago.

WANTED—Experienced nurserymaid for baby; must be willing, quick and clean; references. MRS. E. E. TOOTLE, Chubbey Farm, St. Joseph, Mo.; tel. 663, 24 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF "GETTING STARTED"—We frequently receive applications from young women of intelligence and quality, seeking "some kind of employment," but who hesitate at accepting positions as they are not given the necessary early apprenticeship stage and wage. To the inexperienced young woman who longs to have a career, we now offer the facilities of our Vocational Instruction Bureau, which affords a splendid opportunity to acquire knowledge for the employment of their own hands. For particulars, write to us. Address: MRS. E. E. TOOTLE, Chubbey Farm, St. Joseph, Mo.; tel. 663, 24 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

WANTED—Washer and good plain ironer to work in laundry; good wages paid. NEW LAUNDRY, 1227 Nicollet st., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—Lady desiring room and board in home; keeping rooms, answering phone and getting meals for son and self; can do other work at home in idle hours. MRS. AMY L. ENOS, 2828 Monroe st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
A YOUNG MAN OF UNUSUAL sales ability desires to connect with some firm which has a line suitable for 3 and 10, in Chicago. HARRY F. SCHUEDEMAN, 3129 Wabash, Chicago.

CLERICAL WORK—Young man (25) desires clerical position where accuracy and swift calculations are essential; can handle all work. CHAS. F. CLARK, 218 S. 3rd, St. Louis, Mo.

CLERK—General retail salesman or collector wants position; any class of business. WILLIAM W. KENNETH, 230 Indiana av., Chicago; tel. Douglas 5386, Mo.

COLLEGE GRADUATE (22) desires good position for summer, preferably as a reporter; was editor-in-chief of a college paper. F. K. LAWRENCE, 1822 E. 82d st., Cleveland, O.

DESIGNER of light machine tools, mechanical specialties, etc., with 12 years' experience, wishes position. R. H. DESCHAUER, 2025 Seminary av., Chicago.

ENERGETIC AND RELIABLE BOY of 18 wants position in St. Louis with good firm where there is opportunity of advancement. OLIVER W. FISHER, 2044 Harper st., St. Louis, Mo.

EXPERIENCED NEWSPAPER REPORTER (22) desires position on Metropolitan daily; now employed; can handle general assignment or special work. Address P. B. OGDEN, care Peoria Journal, Peoria, Ill.

MANAGER (credit and collection), experienced accountant, accurate, employed with manufacturing corporation, seeks new connections; highest references. FRANK O. MARKHAM, 6228 Monroe av., Chicago.

OFFICE WORK or time keeping wanted by middle-aged married man (no family), good education; several years' experience; salary less importance than good opening; can prove worth; best references. CHARLES ARTHUR WELLS, 4184 Broadway av., St. Louis, Mo.

PAINTER—Young man (25), married, desires position as painter and carpenter; handy with carpenter tools. E. KNOPP, 824 W. 22d st., Chicago.

PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER—Position desired by an expert worker with experience. A. S. TOBINSON, Oak Park, Ill. Phone 4416.

PRINTER, all-round, 28, some experience on Junior; would like charge of press; wanted; good wages to right party. MRS. F. F. EVERETT, R. F. D. 2, Lacey, Ia.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SHIPPING CLERK, several years' experience, wants position or as janitor or in any capacity. MRS. CARIE E. VORSE, 57 E. 42d st., Chicago; phone Drexel 9405.

STENOGRAPHER—Position wanted by middle-aged woman, or sewing in an institution; well recommended. MRS. KAY, 3750 Cottage Grove, Chicago.

OFFICE WORK—Young lady, high school graduate, desires work, clerical, or any other good position. MISS NELLIE BOWMAN, 3229 Flora av., Kansas City, Mo.

RESPONSIBLE POSITION of any kind desired by experienced woman, capable of taking full charge of office; good knowledge of stenography. MISS ENA ALSTON, 3551 Indiana av., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER—Permanent position wanted by young woman with stenographic and executive experience and slight knowledge of bookkeeping; conscientious worker; willing to leave Chicago. MISS IDA V. PETERSON, 1322 Central av., Wilmette, Ill.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, machinery, engineering bonds and other lines; high school education; not less than \$1000 salary. MISS L. MEAL, 2411 Indiana av., Chicago.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady desires position; capable of doing neat, accurate work; also has knowledge of bookkeeping; references. MISS ANNA M. ZOELLNER, 3708 N. Robey st., Chicago.

TEACHER OR GOVERNESS—Young German teacher wishes to spend one or two years in American school or family. FRITZ LUTHE VON KRAEHT, Furstenberg 1, Mecklenburg, Germany.

WANTED—Outdoor work or housekeeping; a young woman well qualified; teacher by profession. MRS. M. SPALDING, 3730 Cottage Grove av., Chicago.

WANTED—Position as assistant show card writer, either in Covington, Ky., or Cincinnati. O. MISS MARY E. BRACE, 731 Greenup, Covington, Ky.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
ATTENDANT to lady or child—Elderly woman wants situation. MRS. HANSON, 716 E. 72d st., Chicago.

COMPTONETER OPERATOR, 4 years' experience, desires permanent position. Address MISS JESSIE KREMER, 9248 East 26th st., Kansas City, Mo.; Bell Tel. East 3896.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Colored girl wants place in good private family; no washing; prefers Chicago; best references. Address LETA JOHNSON, 918 Linwood av., Chicago.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK—Young lady desires position; knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography; 8 months' experience; excellent references. ELVERA BONDE, 632 N. Homan av., Chicago.

GOVERNESS or companion—Young lady, excellent, desires position in the East; no objection to country or traveling. RUTH L. LATHAM, 128 Manchester av., Wabash, Ind.

HOUSEKEEPER, trained in the care of children and household management, desires position; best references. Address MRS. W. L. WALKER, 1778 Crawford rd., Cleveland, O.

BOOKKEEPER, collector, salesman, stock clerk, clock and jewelry repairer, young man, with 5 years' experience in the retail jewelry business, wishes a position as general utility man; can do watch work and understand retail road watch inspection. Address EVAN J. THOMAS, 419 East 40th st., Savannah, Ga.

BOY (18), desires employment in any business where there is opportunity of advancement; graduate of high school; best references. D. M. MCNUALLY, 1107 College av., Ft. Worth, Tex.

GENERAL BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT AND FOREMAN—Perfect knowledge all branches of trade and thoroughly practical; would take charge of building department of any firm or individual anywhere in U. S. Address: J. M. KNEILING, Halethorpe, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Position in stock company; just closing a 37 weeks' engagement. Address L. HAMMOND, Savoy Theater, Ft. Worth, Tex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE
HOUSEKEEPER (German, 53) wants situation; section, or in private family; good references. LOUIS KNEILING, Halethorpe, Baltimore, Md.

CHARLES KERIE, 1800 Carter st., St. Louis, Mo.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—COMPANION, with some experience as attendant, wants position with elderly lady. MRS. CARIE E. VORSE, 57 E. 42d st., Chicago; phone Drexel 9405.

STENOGRAPHER—Position wanted by middle-aged woman, or sewing in an institution; well recommended. MRS. KAY, 3750 Cottage Grove, Chicago.

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STENOGRAPHER—Permanent position wanted by young woman with stenographic and executive experience and slight knowledge of bookkeeping; conscientious worker; willing to leave Chicago. MISS IDA V. PETERSON, 1322 Central av., Wilmette, Ill.

STENOGRAPHER, 10 years' experience, machinery, engineering bonds and other lines; high school education; not less than \$1000 salary. MISS L. MEAL, 2411 Indiana av., Chicago.

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Advertising On This Page

serves the buyer as a ready means of obtaining the names and addresses of reliable business firms with whom it is of advantage to trade wherever practicable.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Tamed River Ends Canal

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—The closing of the sluice gates at the Gatun spillway on July 1, may be regarded as the final step taken by our engineers in the great work of providing an artificial deep-draught waterway between the Atlantic and the Pacific. It is for nature to do the rest. During the next four months the turbulent Chagres river and the lesser streams of the Panama district will pour their waters into a wide-spreading valley from which there is no outlet. Shut in by the Gatun dam at the north and the upper lock gates of Pedro Miguel to the south, the surface of Gatun lake will rise inch by inch and foot by foot. Its ever-widening area will creep silently up the converging valleys until the lake has risen to its working level of 85 feet above the mean tide level of both oceans, at which time a vast artificial inland sea of fresh water will have been formed with a total surface area of nearly 170 square miles. There is a certain flavor of poetry and romance in the greater works of engineering, especially in those of a civil character—as every visitor to the canal during its construction must have realized before he had gone very far over the work. There is something that appeals to the imagination and even to our sense of the dramatic in contemplating the thought that the fierce Chagres river which at the outset of operations was regarded as the most serious problem confronting the canal builder, the most stubborn enemy to his progress, is today his best friend, and under his guiding hand is putting the finishing touch to this stupendous work. Incidentally, in the harnessing of the Chagres river, our engineers will greatly facilitate their struggle against that other great natural obstacle to the canal completion, the slides at the Culebra cut; for with the rise of the lake it will become possible to flood the cut, and locate at the most troublesome point of sliding, the two extremely powerful dredges which are now approaching completion for the isthmian canal commission. These dredges with their monthly capacity of 1,000,000 yards will probably be able completely to control the situation and take out the sliding material as fast as it comes in, and at a cost far below that possible with steam shovels. Furthermore, their great capacity makes it certain that such slides as may from time to time occur during the operation of the canal, will never become so serious as to hinder the flow of traffic.

Farm Problems East and West

TACOMA (WASH.) TRIBUNE—The Maine Farmer, a good old weekly that has been giving trustworthy information and sound advice to the farmers of Maine for 80 years, takes up the problem of the farm laborer, which is very pressing in Maine and all other agricultural sections at this season. It lays the blame for the problem on those farmers who hire men the busy weeks of planting, haying and harvesting and then let them shift for themselves during the rest of the year. That system

results in a kind of farm laborer whom the farmer does not really want, since he is not a kind that is profitable to hire, but who is the only kind available at present. The Maine Farmer argues that the only solution of the problem is for the farmers to give employment to their hired men all the year round, with better pay and shorter hours than have heretofore prevailed. All of which proves that the farm labor problem, like the tariff, is more or less a local issue. It may be all right to urge the farmer in Maine to keep his "hired hands" all the year round, but what force would the argument have with the wheat raiser in North Dakota, Montana or Kansas, who wants from 50 to 500 men for two or three weeks in harvest time and has no use for more than from five to a dozen men the rest of the year? This is one of the big questions that has its bearing on the high cost of farm products and the consequent high cost of living. It may be solved, some day and somehow, when the big farms of the nation are cut up into small

STORE NEWS

Heads of the departments of the Henry Siegel Company will give a dinner tomorrow evening in the cafe of the store for William H. Davis, who has resigned

Shoe and Leather Other Commercial and Financial News

GRAY & DAVIS HAS \$5,000,000 WORK IN VIEW

According to Present Indication Manufacturers of Automobile Accessories Will Earn 100 Per Cent on Common Stock

NEW FACTORY AUG. 1

Among conspicuous successes in the field of manufacture of automobile accessories is Gray & Davis, Inc., one of the largest manufacturers of automobile lamps, self-starters and dynamos. It is understood that this concern will do a gross business of more than \$5,000,000 in the current year. This is some 19 times the amount of business handled five or six years ago. The balance for the common stock this year after all charges and preferred dividends will, according to present indications, be in the neighborhood of \$500,000, which would equal 100 per cent on the \$500,000 common stock outstanding.

The business of this company was started in 1896 under a partnership arrangement with a capital of less than \$3000. Today it is incorporated with an authorized capital of \$1,750,000, of which \$1,000,000 is preferred stock, all of which is issued, and \$750,000 common stock of which \$500,000 is outstanding.

The company's rapid expansion has made necessary the building of a large factory on the Charles river parkway in Cambridge, Mass. It expects to move from its present quarters at 57 Lansdowne street and occupy the new building about Aug. 1. The factory was built by the Gray & Davis Factory Company, which was organized for the purpose, and which leases it to Gray & Davis, Inc. The new building is 380x80 feet on the ground floor, 60 feet on the other floors, and has five stories. There is also an all 60x35 feet, so that the building contains about 140,000 square feet of floor space, and is built entirely of steel and concrete. It will enable the company to increase its present production by about one third, making it no longer necessary to operate nights as at present.

In addition the company has a large factory at Amesbury, which manufactures lamps exclusively. It has about 300 employees there and will ultimately have about 500 at its Cambridge plant; so that its total working force will be brought up to approximately 800. The Amesbury plant will turn out about 40,000 sets of lamps in the current year, or twice as many as in the 1912 year. Starters and lighting equipment furnish four fifths of the company's business, while lamps furnish the other one fifth.

It is understood that the company has already secured contracts for the 1914 season from about 35 of the leading automobile companies of the country. A single contract for the season of 1914 aggregates approximately \$250,000.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—In consequence of continued heavy arrivals of new crop turpentine, which have not met with commensurate absorption here, some New York operators have lowered their prices for the spirits to the extent of a half cent further, making their revised quotation 38½ cents per gallon ex-vat. A majority of the local dealers, however, continue to ask 39 cents for their holdings and in a few instances 39½ cents is still being quoted. Even at the lowest figure, however, only a moderate business is now being booked as paint makers and other large consumers are still inclined to look for a further recession.

Rosin—Though a stronger undertone has developed in Savannah, as a result of the formation of several combinations of turpentine and rosin factors and producers, New York operators report no reflection of this strength on their holdings of all grades at previously quoted levels, including \$4.40 for the common and good strained variety. Only a moderate demand is now reported for the low and medium grades and the pale descriptions remain devoid of all except a meager inquiry.

The New York Commercial quotes as follows: Common \$4.40, gen sam E \$4.70, graded B \$4.65, D \$4.75, E \$4.90, F \$4.95, G \$5, H \$5.05, I \$5.10, K \$5.15, M \$5.40, N \$6, WG \$6.75, WW \$6.85.

Tar and pitch—There continues a fair demand for kiln-burned tar, which continues strongly maintained at \$5.75 by a majority of local operators, though still offered by one interest at \$5.50. Retort tar is likewise in moderate request at \$5.25 and pitch is quiet but steady at \$4.25@4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin, good, \$3.80; spirits machine, 34½¢. Tar firm at \$3.80. Turpentine steady; hard, \$2.00; soft, \$3.00; virgin, \$3.00.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 28s 8d. Rosin, common, quiet at 11s.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 28s. Rosin American standard 11s, rosin American fine 17s.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 32½¢. Sales 1322, receipts 1322, exports 5191, stocks 23308. Rosin firm. Sales 612, receipts 1944, exports 2065, stock 153,052. Prices: WW, \$6.35; WG, \$6.30; N, \$5.35; M, \$4.55; K, \$4.40; I, \$4.40; H, \$4.40; G, \$4.40; F, \$4.40; E, \$4.20; D, \$4.10; B, \$3.90.

SHOE AND LEATHER RUSH FOR SPRING, 1914, IS NEARING END

Although There Are Still Quite a Few Buyers Yet to Come Others Are Leaving Market Daily—Only Present Needs Supplied—Other Phases of Trades

The initial work pertaining to the spring shoe and leather trade of 1914 is pretty well lined up, and the buyers are leaving the market daily. There are, however, a fair number yet to come, as many consider that they can work more expeditiously after the rush is over, and purchase see styles which were late in coming through besides other advantages which might be overlooked in the haste which a crowded market usually creates.

Although the market has lately been enlivened by the presence of a large number of buyers, and a leather prospective which should influence manufacturers to be cautious, there has not for some years been a season which has been so difficult to stir the trade into activity as this one. Moreover, buyers seem to accept the reports of future values without argument, or expressions of unbelief, but thus far they have not caused any general movement among the visitors to protect their interests by operating beyond present needs.

Although conservative trading is usually safe and often proves satisfactory, the opportunity to learn the conditions of kindred markets is so easy nowadays that buyers have much more to guide them than their predecessors had. Therefore some of the shoe manufacturers feel that they might have operated with more freedom and still not approached the element of speculation. However, the bulk of the trade has been here and gone and it has outlined the spring business with extreme care, left some orders and returned fully informed regarding future prospects.

It is evident that the shoe market is less firm and easier to operate in than is the leather market, and viewed in the most conservative manner leather prices will not shrink but may go to a level which will be noticeable later in all grades of footwear and if stock prices in the fall approach nearer to those predicted the indifferent attitude of the shoe buyers will be of some advantage to the manufacturers.

Manufacturers of men's fine shoes have booked a fair number of orders for fall use although they are individually small. However, they show that jobbers have placed them in their active lines and duplicates will be expected as the season advances.

Men's medium-price stylish shoes are in good demand, there being none of the leading makers in this line but that has all that he can do. This line has been ordered freely since spring and most of the factories are behind in their shipments.

Strong, serviceable side leather shoes had a good order business during the past week but even at that it was not up to what the manufacturers expected. The trade has been rather sluggish since the spring but it seems to have taken a start which all hope will be permanent. Boys' and youths' shoes were quite well favored the past week, several orders exceeding 5000 pairs each being placed and at full prices. Manufacturers are rather inclined toward moderate-sized orders as the leather situation appears stronger every week.

Makers of ladies' footwear are getting into a position where full capacity will be reported before many weeks. There is nothing new in the way of styles lately unless some old one with a touch of today's fashions added, might be considered as such. The demand for good-year welt shoes increases and has invaded the lower grades, the difference in cost being no bar to consumers who know their superiority in wear and comfort.

Misses' and children's shoes are in good request. Buyers profiting by their experience incident to late ordering have already placed contracts for future deliveries. Heretofore prices have been satisfactory to the buyers but reports show that manufacturers are in a position where they can advance values a little and the rumor may become a reality if stock continues to rise.

The skepticism in the shoe trade regarding the strength of the leather market is not tenable when the situation is studied with a desire to know facts which serve to keep values up. When it is discovered that some sales have been made a shade off of market rates the shoe buyers declare that the break has come, but as a matter of fact all such trades have a logical cause and the value fitted the price in every case.

Hides are growing stronger as the winter stock is cleaned up, and today July heavy native cows are ¼ cent higher than a year ago. The big tanning company recently bought about 75,000 native and branded steers, and other tanners were in the market to cover their wants. This condition certainly could not have a softening effect, especially when the week's kill was much below normal.

Last week there were five lots of native steers sold, aggregating over 70,000 hides, the take-offs running from February to July and they averaged a strong ¼ cent over prices at this time last year.

The future promises no cheaper rates. The supply is small, with nothing in sight to relieve the strain which forecasters predict may be serious. In fact tanners are nearing a condition where they admit that the future is beyond

their knowledge and like others stand ready to take what comes. The following quotations may be of some interest:

Sold up to Year ago
Heavy Texas steers..... 18¼ 16¼
Branded cows..... 17 15½
Colorado..... 17 15½
Butts..... 17¼ 16

The above being actual sales what sound reasoning can a pessimist give for predicting that the limit has been reached. With July take-offs practically sold up and conditions as they are leather prices have a still higher trend.

Hemlock sole leather is moving very well at top prices. The cable business is good, but some of the foreign orders were held up on account of the new price list.

Union backs are selling well and in fair size lots. Prices are firmer—40 cents asked. Any stock off quality goes at a price without much delay. The whole market is strong and 40 cents for choice lots may be exceeded within 30 days.

Oak sole leather is a little quiet just now, but it is very firm in price, and when trading sets in dealers anticipate an advance.

Calf skins were active all the week. Tans are in good request, also blacks in the heavy weights. Light skins have not been in very good demand of late, but it must be but a temporary condition because the shoe trade reports the call for calf shoes fully equal to a year ago.

Side leather dealers state that sales are improving. Tanners are uncertain what to do about prices when they note the strength of the hide market. However the whole market is so strong that buyers are on the safe side of medium or large transactions.

Patent leather holds about the same. Light sides are active sellers and some improvement noted in the heavier stock. The sales of patent colt do not abate, and large lots are sold ahead, all receipts finding a ready outlet.

Glazed kid is not moving in large lots, but there is a steady inquiry for it and a liberal amount of sampling which of itself shows that buyers are preparing for an expected demand for kid shoes. There is certainly a much improved outlook for glazed kid and from what some have said it may develop with a rush.

NEW HAVEN ROAD PLANS ISSUE OF DEBENTURE BONDS

Special Meeting to Authorize \$67,552,400 Convertible Securities Comes Aug. 22

A special stockholders meeting of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company will be held in room 201 in the general office building of the company in New Haven, Conn., Friday, Aug. 22, 1913, at 12 o'clock to authorize \$67,552,400 20-year 6 per cent convertible debentures. For the meeting, books close Aug. 12, and reopen Aug. 22.

The debentures will pay interest semi-annually, and may be converted at any time between 1918 and 1928 at the rate of one share of stock for each \$100 of debenture. Sufficient capital stock to provide for the conversion of all the debentures will be voted on.

Prior to present proposed issue of convertible debentures, the New Haven in 1908 issued \$39,029,000 similar debentures, with the same convertible feature. Its more recent financing was the sale in November, 1912, of \$40,000,000 one-year 5 per cent notes.

The issue to be authorized Aug. 22 is designed to care for the notes maturing Dec. 1, and to provide New Haven with adequate working capital. The next maturity thereafter is \$5,000,000 non-convertible debentures, falling due Feb. 1, 1914.

New Haven sold in February, 1907, \$20,000,000 4 per cent 15-year debentures in France. In 1906, when credit was at the high water mark, New Haven sold \$30,000,000 3½ per cent debentures which were exchangeable at \$150 for \$100 stock. The present issue is exchangeable at \$100 for \$100 stock.

If stockholders on Aug. 22 authorize \$67,552,400 stock to provide for conversion, New Haven's authorized capital stock will approximate \$200,000,000. There is at present outstanding \$180,013,200 capital stock, receiving dividends at 6 per cent per annum calling for nearly \$11,000,000.

There are no bonds outstanding on the New Haven mortgage proper. Its obligations are either debentures, notes or mortgage bonds on subsidiary and outside companies. Its debt, other than stock, exceeds \$320,000,000. New Haven's own debentures at present outstanding approximate \$132,000,000. The proposed issue of convertibles would increase debentures outstanding to \$200,000,000 approximately.

LOS ANGELES GAS & ELECTRIC
The Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company reports for the five months ended May 31 last, as follows:

	1913	1912
Gross earnings.....	\$2,196,025	\$1,874,703
Surplus.....	\$44,503	\$99,948
Net earnings.....	1,011,354	861,939

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, July 22)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—H. H. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Amherst, Mass.—A. Dozier; U. S. Bank.
Baltimore—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett & Co.; Tour.
Beverly, Mass.—Louis Forst; Essex.
Bethlehem, Pa.—J. A. Martin; Essex.
Buffalo—P. G. Fox of G. W. Farnham Co.; Essex.
Butler, Pa.—C. E. Miller and Kemper; U. S.
Charlotte, W. Va.—R. J. Alderson; U. S. Bank.
Chicago—F. E. Hansell of F. E. Hansell & Co.; U. S.
Chicago—Stanley Longmire and Mr. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.
Chicago—T. W. James of C. S. Eveland & Co.; U. S.
Chillicothe, O.—A. E. Cutler of Cutler & Selig Co.; Atlantic House, Nantasket.
Cleveland—George W. Greber of Adams & Ford; Essex.
Cleveland—Fred Roth of Whitney Wabel & Co.; Youngs.
Cumberland, Md.—J. P. Barrett; U. S. Bank.
Dallas, Tex.—D. R. Frank of Sanger Bros.; Essex.
Dallas, Tex.—K. Kahn of Leon Kahn Shoe Co.; U. S.
Detroit, Mich.—C. G. Wilson and G. J. Gale; U. S.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle; Atlantic House, Nantasket.
Fresno, Cal.—J. H. Mitchell of Reliable Shoe Co.; U. S.
Galveston, Tex.—Aaron Blum of Glaveson Shoe & Hat Co.; Copley St.
Hartford, Conn.—Samuel Krause; U. S. Bank.
Havana, Cuba—M. Garcia and Max Iglesias; Essex.
Hutchinson, Kan.—H. Crowder of Crowder Shoe Co.; U. S.
Indianapolis—Thomas E. Welsh; U. S. Bank.
Indianapolis—H. G. Geddes of Geddes Brown Shoe Co.; Atlantic House, Nantasket.
Jacksonville, Fla.—E. L. Landrum of Hutchinson Shoe Co.; U. S.
Kansas City—J. R. Sells; U. S. Bank.
Knoxville, Tenn.—J. H. Anderson of Knoxville Millinery & Co.; Essex.
Los Angeles—Morris Cohen of Cohen of Cohen and Goldwater; Essex.
Los Angeles—E. Phillips of Stewart Davies Shoe Co.; Essex.
Los Angeles—George D. Wheeler; Essex.
Louisville, E. S. Ryck.
Lynchburg, Va.—A. Carlington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; U. S.
Lynchburg—Geo. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; U. S.
Macon, Ga.—E. B. Harris; Essex.
Macon, Ga.—G. J. Waxelbaum of Waxelbaum & Bro.; Copley Plaza.
Memphis, Tenn.—H. Herrick of J. Greber & Co.; Essex.
Memphis—John H. Lea of Carruthers Shoe Co.; U. S.
Memphis—Tenn. M. Toube of J. Goldsmith & Bros.; Lenox.
Minneapolis—W. M. Perkins; U. S. Bank.
Minneapolis—M. W. Bathaway; U. S.
Minneapolis—Fred W. Wesner; U. S. Bank.
Mt. Savage, Md.—Clinton Phil; U. S. Bank.
Nashville, Tenn.—Hollins of Hollins & Sons.
New Orleans—A. Rosenberg of B. Rosenberg & Son; Lenox.
New Orleans—D. Belasco of Boston Shoe Stores; Adams.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bro.; U. S.
New York—Joseph Levy; U. S. Bank.
New York—N. Y.—S. Hirsch and D. F. Murphy; U. S.
Oakland, Cal.—Isaac Gardner; U. S. Bank.
Omaha—C. S. Hayward of Hayward B. Omaha—W. J. Cutty of F. P. Kieckhefer & Co.; Copley Plaza.
Philadelphia—Wm. J. Dallas; U. S. Bank.
Philadelphia—G. F. Greb of J. G. Greb & Sons; Adams.
Philadelphia—F. Wollman of Munroe Bros. & Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—Wm. J. Dallas; U. S. Bank.
Pittsburgh—Aug. Buch; Cottage Park Hotel, Winthrop.
Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince; Essex.
Reading, Pa.—H. M. Albright; U. S. Bank.
Richmond, Va.—C. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; U. S.
Salt Lake, Utah—A. Young of Zion's Co.; U. S. Bank.
San Francisco—Chas. Williams of Williams Marvin & Co.; Tour.
San Francisco—M. S. Nickelsberg of Cahn Nickelsberg & Co.; U. S.
Savannah, Ga.—D. Rosenheim of Rosenheim & Son; Lenox.
Seattle, Wash.—J. Saltenbach; U. S. Bank.
Waco, Tex.—H. Wheeler; Essex.
Wheeling, Va.—P. J. Greene of J. H. Lewis Shoe Co.; U. S.
Wheeling, W. Va.—H. L. Bond; U. S. Bank.

LEATHER BUYERS
Allentown, Pa.—J. H. Burger of Allentown Shoe Mfg. Co.; U. S.
Little Falls, N. Y.—F. H. Burrows of Little Falls Belt Shoe Co.; U. S.
Marion, Ind.—John W. Little of Marion Shoe Co.; U. S.
Milwaukee—E. A. Luedke of Luedke & S. Co.; U. S.
Milwaukee—J. H. Gasper of V. Schoenbeck & S. Co.; Essex.
Milwaukee—Wis.—Geo. R. Harsh of Harsh & Edmunds Shoe Co.; U. S.
Nashville, C. G. Tucker; U. S. Bank.
Philadelphia—H. Altenderfer; U. S. Bank.
Pittsburgh—Pa.—J. Lewis; U. S. Bank.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters, and trade information bureau, 168 Essex street Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

WASHINGTON—Following the receipt of several inquiries as to whether a large part of the olive oil imported into the United States is adulterated with cotton-seed oil, the department of agriculture has made a special investigation into the state of the olive oil admitted. The government's interest in the subject is twofold; first, to protect the people from getting adulterated olive oil, second, to protect the reputation of olive oil in the interest of olive oil producers in California, Arizona, and other olive growing sections. Since 1900, the department, through its various port laboratories, has examined samples from 2149 importations of olive oil. Of these, only 10 were refused entry, and only three of these were refused entry for containing cotton-seed oil. These cotton-seed oil adulterations date back to 1908, when two shipments were found to be adulterated, and 1909, when one shipment was found to be adulterated. Since that time there has been no shipment which has given evidence of cotton-seed oil adulteration. In 1910, seven shipments of olive oil were refused admis-

sion because adulterated with peanut oil, and since that time there have been no cases discovered of either cotton-seed oil or peanut oil adulteration.

The addition of cottonseed oil to olive oil, the government specialists report, is very easily detected. Indications therefore are that all olive oil admitted to the country and branded as olive oil has been pure olive oil and has contained no cottonseed or peanut oil. Occasionally the government discovers shipments of sardines in which the olive oil contains some cottonseed oil. The experts point out that it would be illogical for the importer to bring into this country olive oil adulterated with cottonseed oil, and pay a duty of 50 cents a gallon on the cottonseed oil that is contained in the mixture. Similarly, nut oils are admitted under the tariff act, and the specialists say that it would be absurd for an importer to bring from Holland olive oil adulterated with peanut oil, and pay a duty of 50 cents a gallon on the mixture, when he could bring them over separately and avoid paying any duty on the nut oil.

Evidence of the strong determination of the new management of the Rumely Company to put that company in first-class financial and operating condition is afforded by the decision to close down some of the largest plants of the company, those making tractor and threshing machinery, on the first of next month. Further than that, these plants will stay closed down until Dec. 1, or possibly even into January.

The broad viewpoint in sizing up the Rumely situation is to consider the 1913 business a liquidating one. The old management in the early months of this year over-stocked with raw materials. The result was that on March 30 the company had an inventory of raw material, finished products or stock in process of \$10,000,000. This will work out into \$18,000,000 or \$19,000,000 of gross sales. In addition the harvester company did during January, February and March, always the lightest months in the year, some \$3,000,000 of business.

The prospect is, therefore, that the full 12 months will see a turnover of between \$21,000,000 and \$22,000,000. As things were lined up in the first quarter under the old regime, the company was doing at the rate of \$30,000,000 of gross, which it was a financial impossibility to handle.

Few persons appreciate how long time are the credits given in the harvester business. It takes three years to get in the last instalment of the sale of a large piece of farming machinery. But even at that, bad debts are but 2 per cent of gross. The company must have at least \$1 of working capital for each \$1 of sales, and taking on new business without the addition of an equal amount of new working capital means piling up floating debt.

With a \$16,000,000 inventory the present management is in position to finish 1913 in creditable shape. The company is fully financed, the recent raising of an additional \$2,000,000 by the bankers behind the company being necessitated by somewhat slow collections on farmers' notes against sales previously made. This additional \$2,000,000 of cash together with the \$5,500,000 raised in May and the \$10,000,000 two-year notes, give a total of \$17,500,000 notes which with other quick assets have provided the company with enough working capital for the current volume of sales.

As soon as the Rumely Company strikes the right financial balance it is predicted by those who best know the property that a creditable earnings record can be maintained, with early restoration of the dividend on the \$10,000,000 preferred.

Up to the close of May there was a gain in gross earnings of approximately \$5,500,000 and an improvement in net after expenses and taxes of \$3,327,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, only 3.17 per cent was shown available for the stock, there having been a deficit on the 12 months operations of about \$4,250,000. The poor showing in 1912, however, resulted from a series of unusual conditions which may not again recur in years. In 1911 10.35 per cent was earned and in 1910 7.17 per cent.

In view of the favorable outlook for crops, it is generally believed that the Illinois Central this year will enjoy a satisfactory tonnage. It is stated that at the present time a very large volume of business is being handled over the lines of the company and indications are for its continuance.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL MAY REDUCE ITS DIVIDEND RATE

Within the next week or 10 days the directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will meet to take action on the dividend. The belief strongly prevails that the rate will be reduced. Just how much no one is willing to predict, although in some quarters it is proposed that it may be placed at 5 per cent per annum. Earnings of the company enjoyed a considerable increase during the fiscal year closed on June 30 last, although it is hardly expected that the gain has been sufficient to show the full 7 per cent dividend earned on the outstanding capital stock for 12 months. On the basis of the 11 months returns the company should earn in the neighborhood of 6 per cent on its stock.

STEEL FOUNDRIES HALF-YEAR GOOD
NEW YORK—The American Steel Foundries Company for the six months ended June 30 is expected to show a heavy increase in earnings as compared with the first half of 1912. Recently the company, in common with other equipment concerns, noted a falling off in inquiries, but with bookings about four months ahead of deliveries, it is possible that before the advance orders have been greatly worked off, there will have sprung up a new demand sufficient to keep plants running at present rate of between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of capacity.

GOVERNMENT FINDS OLIVE OIL IMPORTS NOT ADULTERATED

More Than Two Thousand Samples Have Been Examined by Department of Agriculture, Out of Which Ten Were Refused Entry

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RUMELY POLICY IS CONSIDERED CREDITABLE ONE

Plan of New Management of Farm Machinery Concern to Close Down Plants Expected to Aid Overstocked Condition FINANCES FAVORABLE

Evidence of the strong determination of the new management of the Rumely Company to put that company in first-class financial and operating condition is afforded by the decision to close down some of the largest plants of the company, those making tractor and threshing machinery, on the first of next month. Further than that, these plants will stay closed down until Dec. 1, or possibly even into January.

The broad viewpoint in sizing up the Rumely situation is to consider the 1913 business a liquidating one. The old management in the early months of this year over-stocked with raw materials. The result was that on March 30 the company had an inventory of raw material, finished products or stock in process of \$10,000,000. This will work out into \$18,000,000 or \$19,000,000 of gross sales. In addition the harvester company did during January, February and March, always the lightest months in the year, some \$3,000,000 of business.

The prospect is, therefore, that the full 12 months will see a turnover of between \$21,000,000 and \$22,000,000. As things were lined up in the first quarter under the old regime, the company was doing at the rate of \$30,000,000 of gross, which it was a financial impossibility to handle.

Few persons appreciate how long time are the credits given in the harvester business. It takes three years to get in the last instalment of the sale of a large piece of farming machinery. But even at that, bad debts are but 2 per cent of gross. The company must have at least \$1 of working capital for each \$1 of sales, and taking on new business without the addition of an equal amount of new working capital means piling up floating debt.

With a \$16,000,000 inventory the present management is in position to finish 1913 in creditable shape. The company is fully financed, the recent raising of an additional \$2,000,000 by the bankers behind the company being necessitated by somewhat slow collections on farmers' notes against sales previously made. This additional \$2,000,000 of cash together with the \$5,500,000 raised in May and the \$10,000,000 two-year notes, give a total of \$17,500,000 notes which with other quick assets have provided the company with enough working capital for the current volume of sales.

As soon as the Rumely Company strikes the right financial balance it is predicted by those who best know the property that a creditable earnings record can be maintained, with early restoration of the dividend on the \$10,000,000 preferred.

Up to the close of May there was a gain in gross earnings of approximately \$5,500,000 and an improvement in net after expenses and taxes of \$3,327,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, only 3.17 per cent was shown available for the stock, there having been a deficit on the 12 months operations of about \$4,250,000. The poor showing in 1912, however, resulted from a series of unusual conditions which may not again recur in years. In 1911 10.35 per cent was earned and in 1910 7.17 per cent.

In view of the favorable outlook for crops, it is generally believed that the Illinois Central this year will enjoy a satisfactory tonnage. It is stated that at the present time a very large volume of business is being handled over the lines of the company and indications are for its continuance.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL MAY REDUCE ITS DIVIDEND RATE

Within the next week or 10 days the directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will meet to take action on the dividend. The belief strongly prevails that the rate will be reduced. Just how much no one is willing to predict, although in some quarters it is proposed that it may be placed at 5 per cent per annum. Earnings of the company enjoyed a considerable increase during the fiscal year closed on June 30 last, although it is hardly expected that the gain has been sufficient to show the full 7 per cent dividend earned on the outstanding capital stock for 12 months. On the basis of the 11 months returns the company should earn in the neighborhood of 6 per cent on its stock.

STEEL FOUNDRIES HALF-YEAR GOOD
NEW YORK—The American Steel Foundries Company for the six months ended June 30 is expected to show a heavy increase in earnings as compared with the first half of 1912. Recently the company, in common with other equipment concerns, noted a falling off in inquiries, but with bookings about four months ahead of deliveries, it is possible that before the advance orders have been greatly worked off, there will have sprung up a new demand sufficient to keep plants running at present rate of between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of capacity.

DIVIDENDS

The Kings County Electric Light & Power Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Sept. 2, to holders of record Aug. 21.

The directors of the Lyman mills have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Aug. 1, to stock of record July 21.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, and an extra dividend of 4 per cent, payable Aug. 30, to stock of record Aug. 11.

St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company has paid an initial dividend of one half of 1 per cent on the common stock to shareholders of record July 1.

St

Leading Events of Athletic World Longwood Tennis

NILES-DABNEY TEAM DEFEATS 1912 CHAMPIONS

W. J. Clothier and G. P. Gardner, Winners of Eastern Doubles Title Last Year, Lose in First Round at Longwood

CHURCH-MATHEY WIN

Play this morning in the annual invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket Club with the famous challenge bowl as the reward of winning the singles division and the right to play in the national championship semifinals in the eastern doubles division, was chiefly confined to the latter, although there were one or two singles matches also disposed of.

In the doubles division the feature match of the morning was that between Nathaniel W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, both of the Longwood Cricket Club, and W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia and George P. Gardner Jr. of Boston. These two pairs fought it out at last year's tournament and the last named was returned the victor and much interest was taken in this morning's match as it was felt by many that the winners of this match would ultimately win the eastern title.

Drawn by the expectation of seeing a hard-fought match a fine gallery was on hand when the players took the court. There were even more than yesterday, and they were well rewarded as the match produced some very brilliant play, and kept the spectators interested every minute of play.

Clothier and Gardner had the biggest following owing to their victory in 1912, but they did not show up in as good form as last year and as Niles and Dabney were right on their game and playing some of the best tennis they have ever shown, the 1912 champions were defeated in four hard-fought sets 7-5, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4. All of the sets were played in championship form and the losers were pressing hard all the time.

Of the four players Niles did the best work. Dabney was little behind in effectiveness, and they worked nicely together. Clothier did the best work for his side, some of his shots being remarkably brilliant and bringing out much applause. Gardner did not appear to be at his best. The match by points:

FIRST SET

Niles and Dabney 2-1 0-1 5-4 2-5 4-2

Clothier and Gardner 1-2 1-2 1-1 3-3 3-5

SECOND SET

Niles and Dabney 4-1 1-1 4-4 6-3 6-2

Clothier and Gardner 2-2 1-1 0-5 1-1 2-5

THIRD SET

Niles and Dabney 4-2 1-1 3-6 2-3 3-8

Clothier and Gardner 2-2 1-1 3-5 4-5 3-6

FOURTH SET

Niles and Dabney 5-6 0-1 4-1 3-6 6-3

Clothier and Gardner 3-3 2-1 4-0 2-5 3-4

LONGWOOD SINGLES

First Round

W. J. Clothier defeated R. C. Gray, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

N. W. Niles defeated E. E. Perry, 6-1, 6-4, 6-0.

J. C. Haverhill defeated N. P. Hollowell Jr., 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

EASTERN DOUBLES

First Round

G. E. Touchard and W. M. Washburn defeated G. S. Groesbeck and W. H. Abbott, 6-3, 6-0, 6-1.

J. J. Sullivan and Richard Bishop defeated G. S. Keyes and C. B. Wilbur, 6-4, 6-0, 6-1.

D. L. Pickering Jr. and C. Hutchins defeated G. A. Lyons Jr. and A. S. Rice, 6-3, 6-0, 6-1.

N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney defeated W. J. Clothier and G. P. Gardner Jr., 7-5, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

M. C. Church and Jean Mathey defeated G. M. Currier and W. W. Gallagher, 6-1, 6-6, 6-2, 6-3.

G. Ames and Gardner Beales defeated H. W. Webster and D. Kimball, 6-4, 9-7, 3-4.

A. E. Thurber and G. W. Wightman beat E. V. Page and J. R. Kent, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

Considerable progress was made in the singles section Monday, three of the strongest players, B. C. Wright, W. J. Clothier and G. P. Gardner Jr., reaching the fourth round. The chief match of the day was that between W. M. Johnston of San Francisco and G. E. Touchard of New York. (The former won in two sets to one but it was a hard-fought match from beginning to end and the winner secured the victory in a splendidly fought fight. Touchard was generally expected to win. All of the other favorites came through rather easily.

Johnston's playing showed that he is likely to make trouble for the best of them. His serve is a modified McLaughlin and his ground stroke some what the same, with less "top" and if anything faster and cleaner. Overhead and at the net he is neither as severe or accurate. The match was spectacular, both making brilliant gets and places. Following is the point score:

FIRST SET

Touchard 4-1 5-4 2-2 4-5 4-4 31-6

Johnston 1-2 1-2 1-1 1-2 1-2 22-33

SECOND SET

Johnston 4-1 5-4 1-1 4-5 4-4 66-11

Touchard 1-2 1-2 1-1 1-2 1-2 22-33

THIRD SET

Johnston 2-3 0-2 0-5 4-7 4-31-6

Touchard 1-2 1-2 1-1 1-2 1-2 22-33

POINT JUDITH OPENS ANNUAL POLO TOURNEY

Teams of Four Contest for Overturn Cups, and Give Display of Skilful Playing and Riding

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.—Narragansett's annual polo tournament, under the auspices of the Point Judith Polo Club, was officially opened Monday under favorable auspices when the initial events were played for the Overturn cups, presented by Mrs. John R. Fell of Philadelphia, open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 10 goals.

The Point Judith Sand Pipers and the Great Neck Freebooters, Point Judith and the Meadow Brook Canaries were the competing teams. Morgan Belmont and E. D. Morgan, Jr., of Newport, arrived here from the resort across the bay to play on the Meadow Brook team, and J. E. Davis, who arrived here recently, joined the Great Neck Freebooters.

Point Judith defeated the Meadow Brook Canaries by the score of 8½ to 8 after a fast game on the number one field. The match was won in the last period and was closely contested to the final goal. E. D. Morgan, Jr., rode well and made several telling drives. Morgan Belmont made a clever goal in the beginning of the sixth period.

Several of the Newport colony motored over for the day and watched the Point Judith Sand Pipers-Great Neck Freebooters match with interest. This match was won by the Point Judith Sand Pipers, who defeated the Great Neck team by a score of 12½ to 8½. Both teams displayed lack of combination play, but there was considerable lively riding. The summary:

OVERTURN CUPS FIRST ROUND
Meadow Brook Canaries: N. P. Stevenson, 12; No. 2, E. J. Morgan Jr.; No. 3, Morgan Belmont; No. 4, back, Lovett, J. Hunt, 3. Total handicap, 9.
Point Judith No. 1, S. Pike; No. 2, Walter L. Goodwin, 2. Total handicap, 6.
Meadow Brook Canaries earned 7½ by handicaps, less penalties, 3½. Total, 4.
Point Judith-Giants earned 6½ by handicaps, less penalties, 3½. Total, 3.
Referee, P. S. L. Randolph. Time, 1:00.
Point Judith Sand Pipers—No. 1, W. L. Randolph; No. 2, G. Preece; No. 3, W. D. Straight; No. 4, Ben Gattis, 1.
Great Neck Freebooters—No. 1, Philip Boyer, 2; No. 2, Carlton Burke, 3; No. 3, W. McInnes, 3; back, J. Davis, 1. Total handicap, 9.
Point Judith Sand Pipers—Goals earned, 7½ by handicaps, 0; less penalties, 3½. Total, 4.
Great Neck Freebooters—Goals earned, 6½ by handicaps, 0; less penalties, 3½. Total, 3.
Referee, J. B. Thomas. Time, 1:00.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

John Young, signal engineer of the Boston & Maine road, is installing a new 48-horse mechanical machine manufactured by the Union Switch & Signal Company of Swissvale, Pa., at Gardner, Mass., on the Fitchburg division.

David Brackett, Boston & Albany railway passenger conductor running in through service between Boston and Albany, is spending a 60-day vacation at Castine, Me.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road provided special service from North station at 8:05 o'clock this morning for the Washburn party en route to Missoula, Mont.

William E. Ray, general superintendent of the Boston & Maine, left North station in the private car No. 444 last night for an inspection trip over Dover and Rochester, N. H., territory.

ATHLETES SELECTED

NEW YORK—James E. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, has nominated James M. Rosenberger, Irish-American A. C., and Homer Baker, New York A. C., as the two men to represent the East on the all-American team which will visit Australia during the coming fall and winter in quest of athletic honors in Australia, under the management of W. S. Umack of San Francisco.

FINLAY AND PYE ARRIVE

Robert Finlay, middle distance champion of Australia, and his fellow countryman, E. Pye, arrived at the new bicycle track at Revere Monday. The Australians are scheduled to ride at the beach tonight, and during the afternoon did considerable work behind the engines, to become accustomed to the track.

TANNEHILL RELEASED

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Pitcher Tannehill, formerly with the Boston Americans, has been unconditionally released by the local Western league club.

Touchard 4-1 5-4 2-2 4-5 4-4 31-6

Johnston 1-2 1-2 1-1 1-2 1-2 22-33

SECOND ROUND

G. W. Wightman beat A. Ingraham, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3.

G. S. Groesbeck beat W. H. Abbott, 6-4, 6-0, 6-1.

P. Thurber beat D. L. Pickman, 6-1, 6-4.

E. Perry beat W. D. Bourne, 6-3, 6-0, 6-1.

R. C. Seaver beat D. Kimball, 6-0, 6-2.

H. Whitney beat Richard Hart, 5-7, 7-5, 6-3.

N. W. Niles beat S. W. Merriwell, 6-0, 6-1.

N. P. Hollowell beat R. W. Seabury, 6-0, 6-4.

H. Voshell beat G. T. Putnam, 11-9, 6-3.

Gardner beat D. S. Niles, 6-4, 7-5.

Dean Mathey beat R. LeRoy, 3-6, 6-2, 6-0.

THIRD ROUND

Beals Wright beat R. H. Kettell, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.

W. J. Clothier beat G. C. Caner, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.

G. P. Gardner beat G. S. Groesbeck, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0.

ARCHERY NOTES

By EDWARD B. WESTON

The archery contests, held in connection with the pre-olympic carnival at Chicago, took place as follows: On July 3 and 5, single American, single York, single Columbia and single national rounds were shot. Gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded the first, second and third scores in the four double rounds. On the forenoon of July 4 team rounds were shot, for which no prizes were offered.

The archers all agreed that the conditions under which the shooting took place were the worst they had ever experienced. The range was level, free from turf, hard and dry. On the first and second days the temperature was 94 degrees, and 92 degrees, on the third. There was a bright, cloudless sky most of the time, save when filled with dust. A strong, dusty wind blew during the meeting; on the third day blowing 30 miles, across the range. The scores tell the rest of the story. It is hard to predict what Mr. Rendtorff's scores would have been in average archery weather.

The shooting took place within a bow-shot of the old White Stocking ball park, where the first national tournament was held in 1879. Two archers were present who shot in the first meeting—Dr. Weston as a contestant, and C. W. Nichols of Batavia, father of George L. Nichols, one of the winners in the meet, as a spectator. J. M. Chillis, of Acheson, Kan., was an onlooker for the last two days.

DOUBLE AMERICAN ROUND

60 yds. 50 yds. 40 yds. Total

E. J. Rendtorff 28 28 28 84

H. S. Taylor 29 29 29 87

G. L. Nichols 29 29 29 87

Total 266

H. S. Taylor 29 29 29 87

G. L. Nichols 29 29 29 87

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Total 266

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Further in regard to J. H. Taylor, the World of Golf goes on to say: All his determination would be unavailing if he were unable to concentrate himself entirely on the game. In the qualifying rounds, in which he just scraped through, he realized that the essential weaknesses of his game at the moment were his short mashie shots and long approach shots. He determined that these weaknesses must be corrected. He has already told us how, on the eve of the championship, he set out to play a few holes with James Braid with this end in view. He soon solved the mystery of his uncertainty in the approach shots to the hole. Practise made perfect, and by the time he started on the championship proper neither he nor any one else had any cause for complaint about either his play with the mashie or his long putts. It was a great triumph, one of the greatest in the history of the open championship. Taylor is an exceptionally fine golfer, naturally skilled in the game, but his victory at Hoylake last week is also a lesson to inferior players in what may be done by perseverance and concentration. Golf is only a game, it may be said, but the fact that Taylor is able to keep his mind fixed on a mere sport and win is only a proof of the mental qualities which would enable him to succeed in anything he undertook. This, we think, typifies the man who is the present holder of the championship.

In the same magazine there appears the following tribute to him from George A. Philpot, whose writings are always interesting:

Hats off to John Henry Taylor, the world's open champion, the winner of five championships and scores upon scores of minor competitions. J. H. is probably tired of receiving compliments, but that is not going to deter me from offering him, on behalf of the readers of this page, heartfelt congratulations on his recent success at Hoylake. Every one of us present at the championship must have realized that Taylor played the game of a lifetime, a game which, for the time being at any rate, made him distinctly the best man in the competition.

I have always maintained, and ever shall maintain, that Taylor is the embodiment of all that is best in a golf professional. The successful nature of his career has not brought in its train any meretricious affectation, or vanity, or self-esteem; in a sentence, he has just been himself through it all. I am rather inclined to think that many professional brethren could be named who, if they achieve the same amount of success as Taylor has done, would live for the rest of their natural lives with their heads above the clouds and their feet on other professionals' chests.

DOUBLE YORK ROUND

100 yds. 80 yds. 60 yds. Total

E. J. Rendtorff 28 28 28 84

H. S. Taylor 29 29 29 87

G. L. Nichols 29 29 29 87

Total 266

H. S. Taylor 29 29 29 87

G. L. Nichols 29 29 29 87

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THE HOME FORUM

ANCIENT PAPYRUS ROLL CONTAINS MAXIMS

IN THAT treasure house of manuscripts, the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, there is a papyrus roll discovered about the middle of the last century. It is an Egyptian writing penned about 2500 B. C., belonging to the eleventh dynasty. This manuscript, however, represents a much more ancient time than its date signifies, for it is a copy of another belonging to the fifth dynasty, and the two cover a backward period of perhaps 36 centuries B. C.

The book is one of moral teaching, didactic and proverbial in style. Evidently the product of a cultivated intellect, it assumes intelligence and education on the part of the reader.

These are some of its maxims: Be not thou puffed up with thy learning; honor the wise, neither withhold thou honor from the simple.

The gates of art are closed unto none; whose entereth thereat, though

he seek perfection, yet shall he not find it. But the words of wisdom are hid, even as the emerald is hid in the earth, and adamant in the rock, which the slave diggeth up.

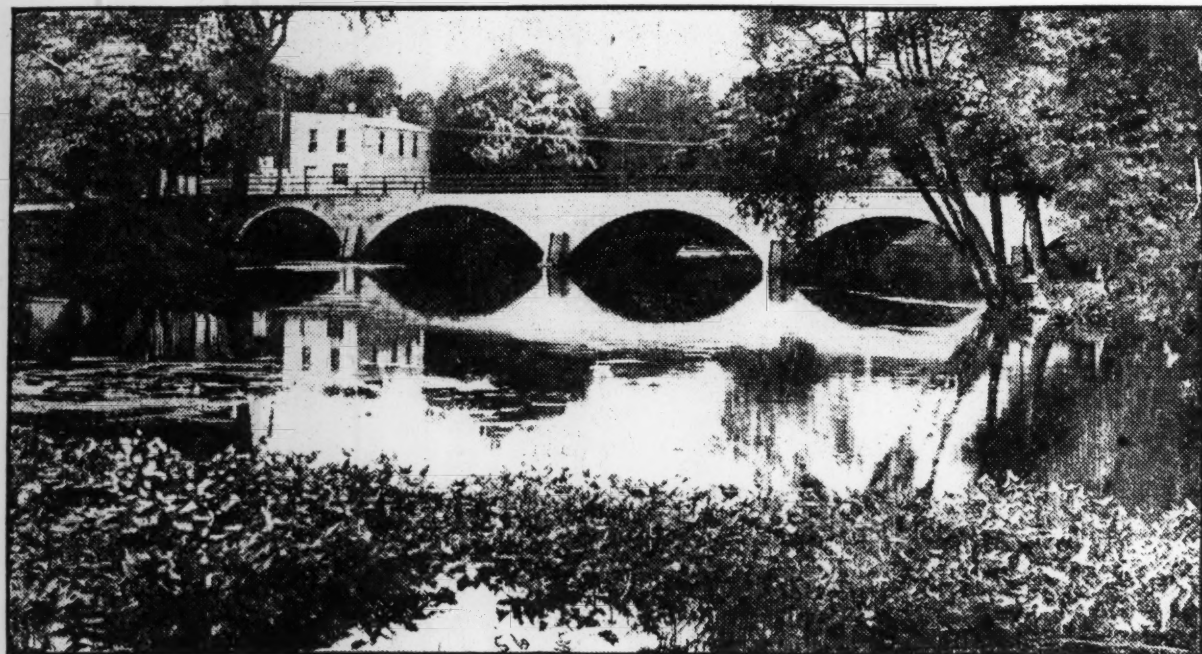
If one rail against thee and flout thee, answer him not again; but be as one that cannot be moved; even so shalt thou overcome him. For the bystanders shall declare that he who being provoked, holdeth his tongue, is

greater than he who provoketh, and thou shalt be honored of those who have understanding.

Be diligent and do more than thy master commandeth thee; for the slothful servant shall be disappointed, and he that is idle shall be children.

Hide not thy path; let not thy way be hidden; though thou stand in the council of thy master, declare the truth that is in thee.

PRETTY "ST. JO" GIVES CHARM TO THREE RIVERS, MICH.



Alden Carvings Cherished at Yale Art School

The story of the famous Alden carvings owned by the Yale art school is told in the New York Post magazine in an article describing the growth of the school. It was by virtue of the unfailing judgment of Prof. John Weir, director, that these carvings were acquired for the school. Col. Bradford R. Alden, who was something of a Maccenas in a small way, discovered these carvings, consisting partly of wainscoting, lying in front of the shop of a London dealer. He learned that they came from a suppressed Belgian convent near Ghent, and bought them at a low figure, without even having them all taken from their packing-cases.

He brought them to this country and offered to sell them to the Metropolitan Museum, which, being then in its old crowded quarters in Twenty-eighth street, was obliged to decline the offer. Weir proposed to Alden that the Yale art school would be a good place to store them, and there they went. Finally the university bought the carvings for a few thousand dollars. The Metropolitan Museum has since offered \$50,000 for them.

Constitution Spells Tolerance

The adoption of the American constitution signified the coming into flower and fruit of that tolerance of which the renaissance in Europe was the bud and blossom.

This spirit of tolerance took enduring form in these imperishable words: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."—Churchman.

God's Idea

Christ is the realized idea of our humanity. He is God's idea of man completed.—F. W. Robertson.

SEA TROLLEY PROPOSED FOR SHIPS

A SEA trolley is an ingenious device described in Cassiers magazine, which though now planned as a mere guide is said to be perhaps feasible as a means to bring all ships in and out of harbor by electricity. The dreamer of this invention says that he would lay in New York harbor a heavy wire cable from a point near the Battery, through the channel, the Narrows, to a point between the Scotland and the Sandy Hook lightships. At that point is safe water, 60 feet deep and more.

This cable he would continue back, at a safe distance from the other course, a half mile or so, to the point of departure, and there splice the ends. Then we should have a continuous cable, a loop, anchored at suitable distances, so that it might not be tugged out of place and become a source of danger. At the sea end of this loop there would be

Directions

To find out how long it will take to put on a tire: First, take the number of minutes stated as necessary by the man who sold you the car; multiply this by 10; divide this by the number of unpunctured inner tubes you have on hand; add 10 minutes for a set of conversational hints made by each lady in the car who is watching you; then multiply again by three.—Life.

Train Up a Child

A young father who has a lot of practical notions about bringing up the youngest son says that not long ago his youngest boy came to him with a solemn face and said: "Father, I have lost your knife." Father was reading, and after glancing at the lad, went on with his newspaper, doubtless with an air of pre-occupation.

Next day the father was weeding the garden and his youngest son came again

to say, "Did you understand what I told you yesterday? I have lost your knife." "Yes, I understood," said the father, going on with his work. The lad hesitated a moment in uneasy silence. "Well, aren't you going to say anything?" "No," said father, "I'm not going to say anything." "Oh," says youngest boy and walks slowly away.

The father explains the point in that the loss of the knife was a slight affair. It had been so often borrowed that it was broken and rusty and by no means the knife it once had been. Its loss actually meant little or nothing. While the boys all knew that they were not to be careless with such small things, yet this was of too slight a nature to deserve more rebuke than the father's silence. If some day the little lad shall by some act be in evident danger of doing wrong then father's rebuke will mean something to him. When the child once understands the fundamentals of right conduct—carefulness with the property of others, for example—there is no justice in hurting him for a lapse for which he has already repented.

POET LAUREATE'S SHORTER POEMS

THE following poems are from a collection of the shorter poems of Dr. Robert Bridges, the newly appointed poet-laureate of England:

My eyes for beauty pine,
My soul for God's grace;
No other care nor hope is mine,
To heaven I turn my face.

One splendor thence is shed
From all the stars above;
'Tis named when God's name is said,
'Tis Love, 'tis heavenly Love.

And every gentle heart
That burns with gentle fire,
Is lit from eyes that mirror part
Of that celestial fire.

Love on my heart from heaven fell,
Soft as the dew on flowers of spring,
Sweet as the hidden drops that swell
Their honey-throated chalice.

Now never from Him do I part,

Hosanna evermore I cry,
I taste His savor in my heart,
And bid all praise Him as do I.

Without Him nought is sweet,
Nor was afore, nor e'er shall be;
Nor any other joy than His
Wish I for mine to comfort me.

LAUS DEO

Let praise devote thy work and skill employ

Thy whole mind, and thy heart be lost in joy

Well-doing bringeth pride, this constant thought

Humility, that thy best done is nought

Man doeth nothing well, be it great or small

Save to praise God; but that hath saved all

For God requires no more than thou hast done

And takes thy work to bless it for His own.

BELIEF VERSUS UNDERSTANDING

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A STUDY of the book of Proverbs compiled by King Solomon as a manual of practical rules for right living, shows the great importance which he attached to the possession of wisdom and understanding, two terms which he used in constant juxtaposition.

"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding." "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding." Wisdom he says is better than rubies or gold, and understanding he compares to a "well-spring of life," which should be sought for "as for hid treasures."

Strong terms these, and impressive! Again he says that "wisdom resteth in the heart of him that hath understanding." It is evident at once that the wise king ascribed a much deeper significance to the word "understanding" than is ordinarily implied. In the common parlance of the day the word "belief" is frequently heard in synonymous usage, but belief does not pertain to those higher reaches of divine intelligence of which King Solomon was cognizant.

A knowledge of Christian Science makes the distinction between these two terms very clear. Christian Science shows that the very essence of belief is change; it is based on no fundamental truth but varies with the flow and flux of human material thought, and for this reason mankind has "gods many, and lords many." "Knowledge puffeth up," tersely, says Paul, here using the word "knowledge" as relating to worldly matters in contradistinction to the spiritual term "wisdom."

Belief belongs to things material, of the earth, earthly; understanding applies to spiritual facts. Belief cannot distinguish between what is true and what is false; understanding is demonstrable knowledge of truth. Belief is based largely or wholly on sense testimony, than which there can be nothing more misleading and pernicious. It is belief which is responsible for the many discordant conditions which afflict blindfolded humanity. Mortals believe themselves to be sick and suffering and miserable. As a man "thinketh in his heart" or "reckoneth within himself" (Rev. Ver.), "so is he." If we find in harmony, disease (lack of ease) and suffering in our experience it is because we believe in the reality of

As to Epigrams

In youth, we play with words and prefer cleverness to accuracy. In maturity, we are more inclined to weigh our sentences and measure their influence upon others.

It is perhaps fair to say that the pleasure to be derived from any epigram is too expensive, if the price we pay for it be the loss of faith and the blight of disillusionment.—Richard Burton in the Bellman.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Antony's Generosity

The old historian Plutarch tells many interesting stories of the great Antony who was fellow soldier and friend of Julius Caesar. He was very generous

Today's Puzzle

Let us have a college song



What state capital?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE: GINGER.

Latest Harvester

For harvesting pea and bean vines without bending the back a Michigan man has invented a rake-like tool equipped with a cutting blade that gathers the vines together in bunches as they are cut, says the Indianapolis News.

Looking Ahead

All this world is heavy with the promise of greater things, and a day will come, one day in the unending succession of days, when beings shall stand upon this earth as one stands upon a footstool, and shall laugh and reach out their hands amid the stars.—H. G. Wells.

Summer Days in the Great Smoky Mountains

More than one looked back over his shoulder at the open window, in which was framed, as motionless as a painted picture, the vast perspective of the endless blue ranges, and the great vaulted sky, not more blue, all with the broad, still brilliant, noontide upon it.

The summer days climbed slowly over the Great Smoky mountains. Long the morning lingered among the crags and chasms, and the dwindling shadows. The vertical noontide posed motionless on the great balds. The evening dawdled along the sunset slopes and the waning crimson waited in the dusk for the golden moonrise.—Charles Egbert Craddock (in Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain).

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Nothing Strange

There's nothing strange in anything, provided you examine it to the bottom.—George Borrow.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, July 22, 1913

The Proposed Nicaraguan Treaty

SECRETARY OF STATE BRYAN'S revision of the proposed Nicaraguan treaty seems to foreshadow the economic and perhaps political absorption of the Central American republics by the United States, and coming on the eve of developments in Mexico, seems bound to exercise a far-reaching influence on Pan-American affairs. The comparison with Cuba does not afford any striking parallels and the plan to extend what

amounts to a protectorate over Nicaragua must be considered in the light of a departure, of a step that will logically lead to others.

Though the republics of El Salvador and Honduras, as reported, refused to consider treaties similar to that acquiesced in by Nicaragua, or rather by the Diaz government, it is difficult to see how they can possibly escape its operation, for Mr. Bryan's proposition virtually reduces Central America to two republics, precisely the two first named. With Nicaragua and Panama under United States control Costa Rica becomes isolated and ceases to be a political factor in Central America and given the pro-American tendencies of the Guatemalan government the republics of Honduras and El Salvador are the only ones remaining strictly independent of American influence. Of these Honduras has ever been the shuttlecock of Central America and the complete isolation of El Salvador, exactly as that of Costa Rica, can be but a matter of time. Thus, the Nicaragua treaty would seem to be not merely a foothold but an entering wedge driven into the most vital part of Central America and likely to do swift work. Opposition is probable only from little Salvador, the smallest but next to its rival, Guatemala, the most populous of the republics and certainly the keenest, not excepting Costa Rica.

Perhaps the most significant part of this development is the bearing it has on the Mexican situation. It is clear that a Mexico surrounded by territory controlled by the United States is vastly different from the Mexico of yesterday. When it is recalled that all of the country south of the isthmus of Tehuantepec is alien to the center of the republic in race and tradition, that one part during the colonial period belonged to Guatemala, and that the isthmus of Tehuantepec itself, with the interoceanic railroad, through the completion of the Panama canal is assuming large economic significance, problems are looming up that would be pressing even without the situation in Mexico City coming to a head.

Detroit Prosperous but Thoughtful

A TABLE of figures just presented to the citizens by the leading commercial body of Detroit makes plain, through comparison with similar exhibits in the past, the remarkable material progress of the community. There is but one story to tell, it would seem, of all its industries and activities. In manufacture, in merchandising, in banking, in every branch of labor and trade Detroit is prosperous. It is so prosperous, in fact,

that some of its people who look beyond the present hour and day are disposed to pause and think about it seriously, while others are basking in its sunshine and thinking about it lightly. "The table," remarks one thoughtful observer, "shows a fairly high proportion of savings . . . but it is open to question whether as a people we are as thrifty as we should be here. The tendency to waste is not to be ignored, for it is all about it. . . . Our city is marvelously prosperous. Let us deserve our fortune by using it temperately and with thrifty vision of the future."

Detroit will be wise if she shall act on this advice. Individually and collectively her citizens are being entrusted at this time, to a greater degree than many of their neighbors, with the means necessary to the upbuilding of a strong community. The prosperity she is enjoying should be put out at interest for the future. It is not difficult to recall other cities in the United States that have been similarly favored during the last fifty years and that, by neglecting the exceptional opportunities that came to them through periods of great prosperity, have little to show save records of extravagance and waste.

There is a demand for a higher quality of individual and communal thrift, for a higher quality of individual and communal civic pride, than this country has yet known, the thrift and civic pride that, combined, leave monuments for the edification, enlightenment and comfort of posterity. American cities have much to learn from the cities of Europe in this important respect, and Detroit is to be congratulated that it has citizens who, in the flush of her prosperity, are capable of seeing how that prosperity may hurt rather than help her unless it is put to a righteous use.

Woman's Aid in the Billboard Fight

It is becoming clear to those who have been engaged for several years in the movement to eliminate the billboard that in reality but little progress has been made. The press, representative of almost every part of the nation, is calling attention to the continued disfigurement of town and country by advertising signs. North and South, East and West, the conditions appear to be about the same. California, no less than Illinois,

Florida no less than Massachusetts, discovers that upon the slightest relaxation of public vigilance the nuisance, thought to be on the way to early abatement, becomes aggravated. Because recognition of the apparent failure of all previous efforts to abolish the disfiguring billboards now forces itself upon them, the women of Los Angeles have organized a new campaign, and, despite numerous defeats in the past, the press of the city has signified its intention to support them to the utmost.

The new campaign, however, is to be directed, for the time being, at least, rather toward regulation than abolition. It would seem that this plan has been adopted with the principal purpose of breaking down an argument that has had a great deal more weight in the courts than outside of them. The anti-billboard crusaders, not only in California but elsewhere, have been accused of attempting

to deny the rights of private property. Judicial decisions have made much of the point that one has a right to rent or lease his property as he thinks best, and that one has a right to erect upon rented or leased property structures to his liking, providing he does not thereby infringe upon the rights of others.

Evidently the point at issue can only be decided finally, that is, satisfactorily, by public opinion. It is difficult, almost impossible to define in such a case where legal rights begin and where they end, or where the too free exercise of these rights transforms them into wrongs. For every argument of a legal character that might be offered in opposition to the billboard there are probably ten that are of an intangible nature, composed, that is, of the feeling that makes popular sentiment. In this instance popular sentiment is the best sentiment of every well regulated community. The billboard is widely recognized as an affront to public taste; its presence is felt to be in defiance of public opinion. Woman's aid in the fight against it is needed everywhere.

FORMERLY it was the universal rule for the merchant to visit the market. Periodical fairs attracted the jobber, the wholesaler and the retailer. In some countries each trade has its special fair; in some, all kinds of handiwork and craftsmanship, from the product of the loom to the product of the foundry, were assembled quarterly, semi-annually or annually, and to these the dealers resorted in great numbers. In many European and in some of the Asiatic countries great fairs are still maintained and the old system of bringing the producer and the dealer together is maintained. In most countries, however, and especially in those of western Europe and North America, the traveling salesman superseded the fair some years ago, and in these for a long period the jobbing and wholesale business was conducted on the commercial traveler system almost exclusively. For more than a decade, however, the traveling salesman has had reason to notice a decline in his occupation. Many great concerns have withdrawn salesmen from the road altogether; many others send messengers simply, or men capable of taking orders, reserving their best salesmen for the house. The catalogue, too, has cut into the road work, and now it would seem as if there might be before long a general return to the fair system.

Exhibitions of trade products for purposes of bringing the manufacturer and the merchant together have been held with great frequency of late. Almost every branch of industry has now its periodical exposition, and from being mere shows for the benefit of the public at large, these are rapidly becoming convenient sales agencies. It is not necessary to dwell upon the automobile shows, in which the sales run up to immense figures, or office equipment shows, or shoe and leather shows, or exhibitions of the thousand and one things that enter into modern wants and needs. Recently one of the most successful book marts of recent years was held in Chicago. In that city a semi-annual furniture exhibition is now in progress and is attended by about 2500 dealers. Formerly the furniture factories sent traveling salesmen, equipped with photographs, out among the trade. Now they unite in a trade exhibit and invite the trade to come to them.

Here is a matter in which a great change of methods in merchandizing is being wrought rapidly and yet silently. The commercial traveler, once so important a factor and so familiar a figure, is becoming a home salesman, or an exposition salesman, and trade is returning, in a way, to methods that were supposed to have been outgrown a hundred years ago.

Railroad Training in Contrast to Politics

WHENEVER changes in railroad official rosters occur and there are thrown on the screen the biographies of the men who are advanced to high places, there is supplied a reminder that in this field there is a testing of merit in successive stations, progress as worth is discovered and selection for great responsibilities as fitness has been proved. Railroad administration, because it is exacting and demands technical knowledge, has supplied and continues to supply the finest demonstration of the rule of merit. The romance that attends the making of a president out of the man who started as a brakeman or a clerk in a junction freight office is only the story of efficiency developed in promotion, and promotions based on faithfulness.

There is here a powerful contrast to the method of filling high positions in the public service. These may be held to require a less complete technical preparation, but they cannot be said to demand a lower order of administrative ability, while there is none of them that would not be better filled by the man with command of the knowledge of details which he has to have supplied for him by the modest subordinate. The subordinate official would have been promoted in the railroad office but need bother himself with no ambitions in the public service. This is politics.

Let the public practise be applied to the railroads. The president is chosen because of his politics. The general passenger agent owes his position to the influence of his friends. The manager was skillfully lobbied into his comfortable office. The division superintendent was the splendidly successful boss of his county. To what new heights of efficiency and of satisfaction to the public in the way of service might the railroad organization be expected to attain? Fortunately the public is awakening to the importance of a departure from the political method. The commission form of government may be said to be the real entering wedge—with the civil service as a foundation for a beginning in the conduct of the affairs of the nation in the right way.

THE CANADIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION has sounded a note of warning to the individuals as well as the communities that neglect proper precautions for the protection of the woodlands, and the Canadian press is doing its utmost to keep the note of warning ringing. In this matter it has the hearty sympathy of the American press.

THE movement to put policewomen on the force in Chicago has now progressed to the point where the possible appointees are asking what they shall wear.

THE statement that the feather trade employs lobbyists is probably not intended merely to make light of the subject.

Sales Through Trade Exhibits

WITH the approaching completion of the development of Providence street, traversing the neighborhood of the Providence station, some time since demolished, there is realized the gain to Boston of a business section that can hardly fail to be of the first value. There was a considerable period of discussion amounting to serious difference over the utilization of the region of the old station, but out of it emerged a plan that is abundantly justified in what is already gained and in turn opens the way to further development. The extension of Arlington street was a fortunate undertaking, fitting the other projects. St. James avenue, leading from Copley square to the section now well advanced in rescue from uselessness, is lifted from a retired corner to a street of business promise and a thoroughfare that will have increasing value. Thus all that was promised, and more, is attained. But the students of the development of the extension of Boston's shopping region whose foresight brought the present gain will not find their employment gone. If the region is to be all that now seems assured, there remain street widenings that will be not only desirable but necessary to the fulfillment of the general design. St. James avenue is a candidate for their attention. All the city has done will promptly make returns both in the accommodation of its people and of business and in accessions to property value offsetting the outlay. Such reward should be instructive to continued enterprise of the same sort and in the same region, anticipating the rise in values that will make postponement costly.

COMPULSORY voting is being advocated with greater frequency and force in several parts of the country. The franchise is not a good thing unless it is properly used.

DR. THOMAS H. NORTON, United States consul at Chemnitz, Saxony, has prepared and the department of commerce has published, a paper on the "Utilization of Atmospheric Nitrogen." Reduced to plain terms, this paper deals with the recognized value of nitrogen, the necessity of insuring its supply, its rapid disappearance in the forms in which it can now be used in fertilization, and the prospects of obtaining it from the air, where it is to be found in unlimited quantity, in such a manner as to make it available for practical purposes. He quotes authorities to the effect that the known volume of nitrate bearing substance, not counting the atmosphere, is sufficient to supply the demand for, perhaps, not more than fifty years. One of his authorities has it that with the annual increase in consumption the world's supply would be exhausted as early as 1972.

In this connection some extremely interesting statistics are given. For example, the number of bread eaters in the world in 1898, when the estimate was made by an acknowledged expert, was about 516,000,000, and at that time they were increasing at the rate of 6,000,000 a year. From the same source it is learned that it would be easily possible, through intensive agriculture, which, of course, demands the extensive use of fertilizing material, to so increase the yield of cereals to the acre as to put off the possibility of an under supply of bread for another century.

Dr. Norton, while admitting that the synthetic production of nitric acid from the atmosphere is "a highly specialized process dependent for the time being on exceptionally cheap sources of electricity," nevertheless expresses confidence that chemistry will achieve the desired end. In fact, he concludes his paper in a highly optimistic vein, holding that the continual perfection of processes of handling nitrates, and the appearance at frequent intervals of novel additional methods, all point to the assurance that combined nitrogen as an industrial product will be furnished on an increased scale without advance in cost above existing rates as fast as the demand is evident. This conclusion lines up nicely with that which is becoming accepted throughout the world more and more widely year by year and which holds to the position that in the advancement of humanity every new need is balanced by supply.

WITH transfer of active administration of the affairs of Leland Stanford, Jr., University to a new executive some changes were bound to follow. As announced they indicate a more intensive policy, which is becoming quite the custom in educational circles now, partially as a reaction against an excessive emphasis on "plant" and expansion during the last decades of the last century. To begin with the total number of students is to be defined and fixed unalterably. For some time past a limit has been put upon the number of women matriculating. Now men are to be dealt with similarly. Of course this makes possible greater care and strictness in admission of students. The supply exceeding the demand, the university authorities can establish selective tests which will give a much higher type of students, especially as tests of admission hereafter are to be made more personal and ethical and less technical, scholastic and formal.

The intensive process does not stop here. Such departments of a real university as now exist are to be developed adequately. If others follow it must be in their own right, and not as it were at the expense of departments already flourishing. To do some things well seems better than to do many things superficially.

With satisfaction we also note that increased attention is to be given to English, economics and history. If each branch is taught as it should be the Pacific coast will profit in a literary, ethical and political way.

This institution, with its rival—the state university at Berkeley—has a great field of influence in which to make culture count. It dare not fall to the level of a school to train men to earn livings. Its scope of power is in the contact with men, a contact in which something other than accumulation of wealth counts. This demands somewhat less emphasis on the natural sciences and a greater reverence for art, poetry and the activities of man in which imagination and reverence have domination.

The very decision not to worship at the shrine of bigness is in itself a victory for idealism. A college or university, like a person, has no business to accept nominal obligations for youth which it cannot possibly fulfil.

Boston Gains a New Business Section

To the Air for a Fertilizer

Leland Stanford's Intensive Program